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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

France Torn by Desire To Keep Friendly Both With Britain and Italy

Franco-Reich Problem Is Still Uppermost on Laval's Schedule

'Europe Today'

Political Leagues to Set Up Authoritarian Nationalism Making Headway

Previous articles in this series appeared in the Monitor on Tuesday and Thursday of the current week. Others will follow dealing comprehensively with the question of how Europe Today can maintain peace.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Europe today is dominated by the Franco-German problem. Under the surface excitement of more imminent moves, behind a Hapsburg restoration, beneath an Italo-Ethiopian conflict, European diplomacy is constantly preoccupied with the puzzling question of France and Germany.

So France itself today is dominated by the enigma of the new Germany and what it will mean to the world—and especially to France—in the way of war or peace. But as in Europe, so in France, interest and attention are at present centered on other more imminent events: on the Italo-Ethiopian issue abroad, on the menace—some would say the imminence—of revolutionary civil strife at home.

The French political scene appears at times to deserve the Shakespearean tag tied to it by an eminent French observer: "It is a tale, told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Wave Hits France

Involved and obscure it certainly seems, but in its bare essentials and in so far as it affects the international situation, the political position in France may be summarized as follows:

The tidal wave of absolutism that has swept across the Continent in the wake of the war has now hit France with full force. An authoritarian nationalism, actually if not admittedly antiparliamentary, has evolved and developed and grown until today it has reached proportions no longer negligible. The most obvious manifestation of this movement is the political "leagues," regimented or at least highly organized "shock troops" of enthusiasts comparable in a degree to the "brown armies" of Herr Adolf Hitler. Perhaps still more significant signs of this dictatorial trend are a growing disaffection for Parliament among all classes in France, and a youth movement, as yet unorganized and inarticulate for the most part, which is overwhelmingly anti-republican and violently proauthoritarian.

Raising the horrified cry, "Fascism!" the elements of the "Left" in France — Communists, Socialists, Jacobin Radicals—hastily rise in defense of French democracy. Their battle cry, "Down with Fascism!" rallies all those whose bourgeois reserve is not dismayed by their lusty chanting of the Communist hymn, "L'internationale."

And "French France"

The "Fascists"—in embryo rather than in fact—respond as lustily with cries of "Down with Communism!" and "France for the French!" The strongest of the patriotic leagues, Col. François de la Rocque's "Croix de Feu," have an anthem of their own: "French France." And herein lies the significance, internationally, of the existing internal conflict in France. One cannot assert with any certainty that France will "go Fascist," or turn "Communist." But one cannot fail to see and record the strength and significance of French nationalism as a factor in the European problem today, and even more so tomorrow should the ultra-nationalistic forces now mobilizing in France succeed in seizing power.

Thus the course and outcome of the political struggle now under way in France may greatly affect the European situation. At the same time the struggle itself is affected by the course of international affairs. It is at least as true in France as elsewhere that even the threat of attack or invasion from without is sufficient to unite, all citizens, all parties, all classes, in common defense of the "patrie," the fatherland. This being so, one cannot neglect, in France anymore than in other countries, the possibility that the established order and vested interests of the existing régime might believe it to be to their advantage to create or magnify the foreign peril in order to check

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Rome Denies Visas To Italo-Americans

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 17

AMERICAN consulates in northern Italy have sent to Washington in the last few months hundreds of applications from Italians born in America for American passports permitting them to return to the United States.

Consular officials reported today that most of these applications were made by men of military age in the hope of avoiding being sent to East Africa in the event of an Italo-Ethiopian war.

While in many cases the applications have been granted, the Italian Government has not honored the passports, holding the bearers to be Italian subjects and therefore liable for army service.

Powers at Paris Await Mussolini's Reply on His Aims

Britain and France Want to Know Duce's Minimum Peace Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 17—Italy's reluctance to formulate a more precise program of its minimum demands in Ethiopia is having a significant effect: it is tending to force France into closer accord with the British view that an Italian-armed conquest of Ethiopia cannot be tolerated by the co-signatories of the League Covenant.

The Paris conference on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, in the face of the Italian delegate's reported inability to present definite demands, today awaited further instructions by telephone from Premier Benito Mussolini to Baron Pompeo Aloisi.

In these circumstances both Premier Pierre Laval of France and Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, it is understood here, have insisted upon some more concrete proposals being put forward by Italy before the conference can usefully continue.

Although the tendency in English circles here is to talk of a solid Franco-British front against Italy, this is definitely discredited in French official quarters. It is nevertheless apparent that Italian intransigeance is resulting in a marked cooling off of France's ardor in support of Italian aims.

Although the conference for the moment has come to a standstill this does not mean that hope of an eventual compromise has been abandoned. New instructions from Premier Mussolini are anticipated here which will give a fresh start to the talks.

Meanwhile, the arbitration commission set up by the League to investigate the Ualual incident has assembled in Paris and is expected to proceed today to the election of the fifth arbiter. The choice of Nicholas Politis, Greek Minister to France, is believed to be virtually certain.

Cote Defends Curley's Action On Fall River

Doubts G. O. P. Sincerity in Charging Governor With Dictatorship

Boston Today—*also sees*—Thousands flock to Lowell to witness great parade of state department of the American Legion—Increase in New England apple crop this year, 2,500,000 bushels over last year, expected—Textile strikers say processing tax real cause of walkout.

***Fall River*—Cote Says Critics Show Strong Bias**

Governor Curley did not remain undefended today for his appointment of Edmund Cote, Republican member of the Executive Council, to serve as chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission.

The defense came from Mr. Cote himself, who charged Republican colleagues who objected to his advancement to a more lucrative position with being insincere in their statements that such a transfer would give Governor Curley undisputed political mastery of the state.

It has been charged by Republican leaders that the Governor offered Mr. Cote the position which pays four times his present salary so that he could appoint a Democrat to the Council. This would give that party a five-to-four majority and thus permit the Governor to oust Republican department heads and give the plums to Democratic friends.

Replying to this, Mr. Cote said:

"Who are the real betrayers of the Republican Party?

"The public official who will not betray his oath of office to act fairly by Democrats and Republicans alike, and who insists that his duty to aid and assist the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth shall be honest and sincere, or those who accept Republican and Democratic leadership and then under the name of a law firm hold fiduciary relationships.

"Let me illustrate. Law firms galore urged upon me not to stand in the way of the $367,000 gift to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company for a worthless franchise.

"The then Lieut. Gov. Youngman and myself stood in the way of the Democratic and Republican leaders from accomplishing this public gift. The Republican State Committee did not applaud our efforts. Nothing was said by the so-called leaders of the Republican Party about betrayals when stock was bought in anticipation of the Elevated Railway State grant of public funds to a private corporation.

"Where were they then?

"We don't hear a word about the hundreds and thousands of hard-pressed people facing a terrible winter, no principals of Government crying for action in the name of service and humanity. They are concerned only with who holds high jobs and would dictate to both parties.

"The acceptance of a higher position, a position by an official of government, is not a betrayal. It seems

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Tokyo Reluctantly Admits Commercial Stake in Ethiopia

By William H. Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—It took an indiscreet profession of indifference to the Italo-Ethiopian situation by Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Ambassador in Rome, to bring out the fact that Japan is concerned over the prospect of an Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Dr. Sugimura assured Premier Benito Mussolini that Japan has no intention of becoming involved in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and that Japan has no concern in Ethiopia.

The news of Dr. Sugimura's action unloosed a storm of criticism in the Japanese press, and the Spokesman for the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Japan viewed with grave concern the possibility of war in Ethiopia. The Spokesman attributed Japan's concern not to direct material interests in East Africa, but to apprehension that war anywhere may not be localized and may draw in other nations.

Told to Allay Suspicion

It seems that when Ambassador Sugimura left Japan for Italy last October he received instructions to allay Italian suspicion about Japanese political ambitions in Ethiopia. It is generally felt here in Japanese official circles that he carried out his instructions, but at the wrong time, when the acuteness of the Italo-Abyssinian crisis had created a new situation that required a new approach. Japan certainly has no intention of intervening in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. But it is believed that there was no reason to give Premier Mussolini a specific assurance on this point. Moreover, Japan's actual and possible future trade interests in Ethiopia cannot be passed over with indifference.

Several recent developments here reflect Japanese sympathy with Ethiopia. The Emperor of Japan dispatched a message of congratulation to the Emperor of Ethiopia on the occasion of the latter's forty-fourth birthday. The veteran Japanese nationalist, Mitsuro Toyama, telegraphed to the Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs, urging him to resist steadfastly any arrangement that would compromise Ethiopia's independence. The large Mitsui firm is alleged to have rejected an order for shoes for the Italian army.

Also there is natural interest here in the press reports from Addis Ababa to the effect that representative of the Ethiopian Government has recently started for Tokyo on a secret mission.

A Correction

Foreign Minister Hirota apparently corrected the first impression of Ambassador Sugimura's statement in the course of a recent conversation

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New Farm Woman Is Emerging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The old farm, with its well built and equipped barn dominating a casual and shabby house, is gone. Modern farm houses are painted outside and "dolled up" inside. The chores that once "ran after the farmer's wife" have given place to intelligently planned leisure. The farm woman, no longer a drudge, shares in farm management, budges her funds, her resources and her energy and has time left for community planning.

All these changes are particularly apparent in this county where farming is a leading industry and where 87 per cent of the farms are run by owners. These changes have been brought about largely through highly active home demonstration work, a service of the Washington State College.

A conferencee in this city indicated how important economically is this work of women in relation to farm management.

The work is carried on through clubs which are becoming organizations of professional homemakers, reporting to the State College Extension Service. About 320 of these club meetings are held throughout the year.

The trend back to the old self-contained farm, though minus its drudgery, has been noticeable in the past lean years. In Whatcom County, which is rich in dairying, poultry, berries, fisheries, sugar beets and sugar manufacturing, potatoes, filberts and cheese making, it is possible, as shown at one of the conferences, to produce, by wise planning and preserving, a wide variety of the essentials of family food needs.

Textile Mills in Old and New Setting

Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Photographer

The North — The South

Hopson Would Spend $900,000 Again on Lobby

Holding Firm Head Tells Committee He Would Repeat Utility Bill Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Howard C. Hopson, spokesman for the Associated Gas & Electric Company, is glad his organization spent $900,000 to fight the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

Mr. Hopson would spend as much, or more, any time the bill comes up in the future, and he will employ the same militant tactics used in the past.

Furthermore, Mr. Hopson does not prefer the pending House regulatory bill to the Senate "Death Sentence" bill, now in conference. Other utility officials have called the House bill more moderate than the Senate bill, and agreed that regulation may be necessary, but to Mr. Hopson the two bills are both the same, and both bad. He is against any federal regulation whatever, he declared in continued congressional testimony, now or in the future, save, as to electricity that passes over state lines.

Favors State Regulation

Regulation of utilities, he holds, should be in the hands of the states, he told the committees, and he will spend money to keep it there. If he has to spend more money he will borrow it from the banks, as he did, he acknowledged, to continue the recent $900,000 fight. The Associated's borrowings from banks might have been $1,000,000 less, he testified, but for its fight against the holding company bill. Since testimony shows that Mr. Hopson's personal holding companies largely dominate the complex Associated Gas structure, which includes scores of individual operating companies and serves 2,500,000 customers, it is likely that his program will continue so long as he maintains authority.

Mr. Hopson presented his economic and political doctrines to the House and Senate committees in further hearings yesterday and thereby revealed a singular coincidence. In a series of telegrams to William Randolph Hearst in California, during the heat of the controversy, Mr. Hopson outlined his theories opposing federal regulation, and advocating states' rights, and by one of those tricks of coincidence these very

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, Aug. 17

Naval—U. S. Ready for a Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States is ready to take part in the preliminary naval conference proposed by Britain for October—but waters its optimism with sober reflections on the negative trend of recent naval developments. One hopeful sign is seen here in the abandonment of ratios, taken as a stigma of inferiority by some powers, notably Japan.

Paris: French acceptance of Britain's invitation to a preliminary naval conference is assured. But German naval building has brought a new impetus behind French demands for a higher ratio, the Associated Press indicates. So Paris moves away from its pique over the Anglo-German naval accord—but at a price.

Transatlantic—Air Route Charted

BERGEN, Norw. (AP)—Thor Solberg, his easy-stage flight from America successfully ended, said today he hoped it had demonstrated the possibility of a transatlantic air route by way of Greenland to Norway.

"It is the easiest route, but first class machines, harbors and weather service are needed," he added. With Paul Oscanyan, his radio operator, he landed here last night after a 29-day trip from New York.

Italo-Ethiopian—3-Power Conferees Mark Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Tripower conversations marked time here today while Britain and France awaited from Signor Mussolini a more precise bill of particulars on what he wants in Ethiopia. Baron Aloisi is querying Rome on this point.

Sphinxlike, the Roman dictator has kept his designs to himself since the start of his diplomatic and military pressure on east Africa. Incidents of border warfare have been cited as provocation—yet France recently wrote off the slaughter of a number of her citizens by African tribesmen as "incidental to colonial rule."

Something deeper lies behind Il Duce's determination. Motivating factors are: desire to obtain economic resources and an outlet for population; desire to wipe out old scores, notably the defeat of Italian troops at Adowa in 1896; and the need to stage a foreign success to mend wabbly domestic fences.

Paris queries Rome: Page 1.

Clipper—First Plane to Land on Wake Island

WAKE ISLAND (By Pan-American Radio) (AP)—The Pan American Clipper alighted here at 12:25 p. m. today (8:25 p. m. Friday, E. S. T.), ending a flight of 1191 miles from Midway Island. The Clipper, first plane to reach Wake, made the flight from Midway in 8h. 4m.

The 19-ton flying boat is at the western terminus of its third Pacific exploration flight. Early this summer, she went to Honolulu and return. On her second flight, she reached Midway, 1323 miles past Honolulu, before turning back. She is expeted to remain at Wake for a few days before returning to California.

Albania—Inquiry Into Riots Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Conflicting reports about Albanian riots following the assassination of General de Ghilardi run the gamut from official denials to Greek and Yugoslav scare-stories. Tirana's investigating tribunal today arrived at Fieri, scene of Thursday's tragedy. A few arrests were made, but the alleged assassin, Cheterezi, is not mentioned in official cables.

"Purely local and bloodless," is Tirana's description of the riots—and led by a minor army officer.

Yugoslavia, however, reports attempted risings throughout Albania. Touchy as always on Italian influence over its small southern neighbor, Belgrade finds the outbreak directed against Rome. Occupied in East Africa, Il Duce possibly could not defend his protégé, King Zog, against insurgents.

LaGuardia—Asks Power Plant Referendum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mayor LaGuardia is pushing ahead for authority to build a $45,000,000 electric-generating plant here. He will not be deterred by action of the Public Service Commission last month in approving slightly lower rates for users of electricity. Following a conference between the Mayor and Aldermanic President Deutsch yesterday it was announced that efforts will be made to submit the issue in a November referendum. Although the Mayor's power plant project has twice been defeated in the Municipal Assembly, City Hall quarters believe he would be able to get through a favorable vote on his referendum proposal.

Vienna—Sports Rapprochement With Reich Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria's rowing champions now in Berlin, and all other athletes competing with Germans, must return home at once. No future sports relations will be permitted unless Reich papers stop publishing unfavorable articles about Austrian statesmen.

By this order Prince von Starhemberg, Austria's supreme sports com-

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Roosevelt 'Must' Legislation Plan Nearly Fulfilled

Conference to Speed Action as Means of Hastening End of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—With the legislative log-jam definitely broken up, Congress today swept the bulk of President Roosevelt's "must" program of new reform and recovery measures along toward speedy enactment and the bright prospect of adjournment next week.

Some compromise of "new-deal" demands is involved in the succession of swift developments during the past two days which have suddenly resolved the long stalemate but by and large Congress was today in the process of giving the President virtually everything he really expected of it during the present session.

The Last Rush

The final decision on what measures will be jettisoned in the last moment rush to adjournment will be reached tomorrow night at a conference called by the President to take place at the White House on his return from his week-end trip to Hyde Park.

The major uncertainty then to be resolved will be the fate of the utility holding company bill, still tied up in conference. Sentiment is strong for permitting it to go over until the next session

The longest step forward during the past 24 hours has been the conference agreement on the omnibus bill and resultant certainty that it will be on the list of major accomplishments of the season when the final gavel falls.

Long List

That list already includes such items as the huge works relief bill, passed early in the session, the social security measures signed within the past week, and bus and truck legislation involving a long step toward unification of all American transportation under authority of the interstate commerce commission.

Farmers in Missouri Face Federal Action

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17 (AP)—Federal officials here sought help today from Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to punish farmers who so far have halted two foreclosure sales and mauled sale authorities.

Randall Wilson, Assistant United States Attorney, wired Mr. Cummings that the Department of Justice division of investigation had refused to investigate "this infamous outrage."

Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas City who issued the sale order, has ordered a recently recessed federal grand jury to reconvene to investigate the crowd action.

British Banana Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britons have suddenly taken a big stride forward as banana eaters. In the last 12 months, 2,600,000 bunches of bananas (35,978 tons) were landed by the Port of London Authority. This compares with 1,958,687 bunches (23,724 tons) during the previous year, an increase of 46 per cent.

Mill Crisis Set Before Roosevelt

President Calls Meeting of Cabinet to Map Out New England Course

Amoskeag Threat Forces the Issue

Wage Differentials Between North and South Demand Working Adjustment

Unless President Roosevelt acts immediately to prevent it, New England will soon lose its historic and profitable number one industry, the manufacture of textile goods. Most leaders in the business were agreed on this view today. Already 80 per cent are now in the South. The remainder threaten to follow.

The present situation was generally characterized as the most serious crisis ever faced by the region's industry. That President Roosevelt shares this view is indicated by his decision to cut his Hyde Park trip short and return to Washington tomorrow to hear a special cabinet committee make concrete suggestions for action.

Culmination of Issues

Except for intensified strike threats, the New England textile crisis of today was seen simply as a culmination of issues smoldering for the past few months. Japanese competition, the federal processing tax, and — looming as the most important today—lower wages in the South than in the North, combined to form a veritable sword of Damocles over the heads of local mill owners and the 1000 remaining mill workers alike.

And President Roosevelt was pictured as a man having a chain in one hand and a knife in the other. Whether he would attach the chain to make the industry secure, or wield the knife which would ultimately end the business in this section was the question uppermost in New England thought today.

Finds Some Encouragement

Two factors gave New England some encouagement. One lay in the fact that for political expediency the Democratic Party might find it wise to "do something for New England" right away. This is necessitated some feel by the results of the Rhode Island election two weeks ago, which many took to signify falling Roosevelt power in this populous section.

The other factor lies in industrial wisdom. Businessmen here cannot believe the Federal Government will let New England suffer further business depletion without exerting strenuous effort to correct things.

A century ago, when the industrial revolution was replacing hand spinning wheels with machinery, factories were established in New England where rivers pour out of the hills and could furnish free waterpower.

Conditions Were Ideal

The climate was moist and ideal for handling cotton and woolen yarns, foreign immigrants poured into the colonial region and furnished an abundance of cheap labor. Shrewd Yankee traders sailed the seven seas, brought back orders which rivaled even those of England.

The largest mills in the world sprang up in New England. When the mansard roof was the ideal of most architects, factories were enlarged and new machines installed. That condition continued through the World War. Then came a change.

The South Awakens

The South bestirred itself. It discovered that water power was a thing of the past, that even New England in many mills burned coal to supply electricity, which whirled the spindles and operated the looms. Now there was an abundance of coal, and there were great potentialities for developing hydroelectric power, as witness the Tennessee Valley project.

Moreover, the South was right in the center of the cotton-producing region. The cotton could be grown and turned into cloth right on the spot. So far as wool was concerned, the South had ports, too, or could build them.

Beginning Is Made

So the South built. And when it did it constructed new, modern factories—much more efficient than the post-Civil War plants of New England—and installed new and better machinery. With these advantages, the South had an edge over the North.

According to Frank Dunham, chairman of a committee formed by several New England chambers of commerce to probe the region's textile problem, already 80 per cent of the cotton goods made in the United States comes from the South. Since 1923, he said, textile wage earners in New England have dropped from 208,685 to 91,566. Plants have been cut from 510 to 194. Volume of business has dropped off from $775,209,000 to $210,000,000. That was what resulted from mechanical advantages and, perhaps, superior initiative.

Labor Element Enters

Today even more serious advantages depressed the scales further in favor of the South. The large foreign population which once ran New England mills for long hours at low pay, is no longer docile. It has had a taste of the "American standard of living" and liked it. It wants more. And now New England labor is tightly organized into a

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to them that I ought to refuse to accept an appointment as finance commissioner of Fall River when I and my wife are assessed as taxpayers to the extent of over $200,000 on real estate in the city of Fall River.

"We can be thankful that I have, at least corralled to the public gaze these political acrobats whose fury betrays their insincerity."

Legion—Lowell Draws Thousands for Parade

Lowell this afternoon knew that it was entertaining the seventeenth annual convention of Massachusetts' division of the American Legion. Bands played, flags unfurled and hundreds of uniformed men paraded. It was the crowning climax of the event which began Thursday.

Tonight delegates and their wives are enjoying the final event of the program, a military ball in Lowell's auditorium.

This afternoon's parade was led by Lieut. Col. Frederic T. Estes as grand marshal, and Maj. Winfred C. MacBrayne as chief of staff. Eleven divisions participated and covered a route of 2½ miles.

Apples—Big Yield Seen in Massachusetts

New England youngsters in apple growing regions had a piece of good news today from the Department of Agriculture's Crop Reporting Service. For the great, red, juicy apples which they are accustomed to sample from New England's orchard acres are expected to be increased by some 2,543,000 bushels over last year. Although only 78 per cent of the five-year (1928-32) average, this compares very favorably with the 3,011,000 total crop for last year.

McIntosh, Wealthys and Transparents lead the list with a predicted 66 per cent of the average crop. Delicious follows with between one half and two thirds of the average while Baldwins and Northern Spys are trailing along below the 50 per cent mark. Less than 60 per cent of a full crop is expected for all varieties taken together. Rainy weather made spraying difficult and promoted scab injury, but orchardists report rather light damage from diseases and insects.

Although there is plenty of apple material expected from New England trees, this section ranks only about ninth as an apple-producing center. Washington, New York, Michigan and Oregon are among the richest in this horticulture. The total United States crop for 1935 is placed at 98,905,000 bushels, 40 per cent larger than the unusually light crop of 1934 and about five per cent over the five-year average.

Textiles—Light Seen Amid Gloomy Conditions

Storm clouds gathered over New England's textile industry today, but there were sufficient shafts of sunlight to lighten the gloom with which many observers viewed the situation. In Webster, Mass., gates of the South Village mills of the American Woolen Company closed its doors, throwing 1020 persons out of work.

Simultaneously, new hope was given New Hampshire's retention of its textile industry when the state today announced appointment of a committee of 12 to probe matters and make recommendations, reporting Aug. 27.

The Webster close down followed upon a walkout of carders earlier this week. The striking workers demand a 15 per cent wage boost.

At Salem, strike of 2100 Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company workers continued, with hostilities confined to verbal exchanges between Wilfred T. Levesque, labor leader, and J. Foster Smith, Naumkeag general agent.

Mr. Levesque started it by stating this morning that the workers were really striking because of the processing tax. He said they wanted, among other things, to give their employers a prod so that they would more actively fight the AAA tax.

This gave Mr. Smith cause for laughter. "Maybe the processing tax is factor in their own thought about the strike," he said, "but they haven't mentioned it to us. They have demanded a 25 per cent wage increase, and a closed shop. They have not told us of any change in attitude."

Eloquence—Smile Won By ERA Press Release

Many a smile lies within those stacks of mimeographed publicity handouts that Boston editors pore over daily. This morning the ERA supplied a good-natured chuckle.

In reporting last night's program on Boston Common, the news release says that the audience "witnessed a variety of patriotic features, inspirational *silent* talks on the screen . . ."

From which "Ye Ed" presumes they have concluded with Coriolanus that "action is eloquence."

Repartee—Street Cleaner Quells Pert Young Lady

The town of Bucksport, Maine, is very proud of its clean streets. Even on Sunday morning it has its main thoroughfare swept. White Wing Charles Lawrence does the job, piling out early to beat the traffic jam.

A week ago he had finished all but a little strip when a young lady drove her car up and parked right over the wrong spot.

Hat in hand, Lawrence asked her to move a few feet.

"Oh, just sweep it under the car," she pertly replied, the dawn of an original idea spreading over her features.

"Madam," he countered with an old world bow, "you may have been allowed to sweep the dirt under the bed, but I was brought up differently."

She moved the car.

Pets Preen and Strut at Playground Show

By a Staff Photographer — Eyes of Youthful Owners Shine With Pride of Possession

Annual Show Sponsored by Boston Workhouse Relief Association

More than a hundred youngsters brought dogs, cats, goldfish, turtles and a canary bird to the Bowdoin School Playground yesterday for the annual pet show sponsored by the Boston Workhouse Relief Association.

Aside from the general diversion created by a heterogeneous assortment of pets, along with their young masters and mistresses, a little extra entertainment was provided by one little girl who vainly endeavored to exhibit a large German shepherd. The pair caused a good deal of merriment, the dog dragging its small exhibitor all over the playground. Finally pet and mistress were sent home.

Prizes were won by Ruth Klatsky for her Persian angora; Betty McKenna, who exhibited a Spitz puppy, and Shirley Lynch, owner of a fox terrier. James T. Gilligan managed the afternoon's events, with the help of Miss Dorothy McKenzie and Miss Esther Smith, playground supervisors.

Quick Trial Is Sought For Slayer of U. S. Officer

COLLEGE CORNER, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Government planned an early trial today for George W. Barrett, held as the killer of Nelson B. Klein, federal agent, in a gun battle here last night.

H. D. Harris, acting-agent in charge of the Cincinnati office of the Bureau of Investigation, said Barrett who gave his home as Lockland, Ohio, would be brought to trial as "quickly as possible" under the federal statute imposing the death penalty upon conviction for the slaying of a government officer.

New Index of Mesopotamian Culture Is Found in Boston Museum Exhibits

A cultural continuity in the Mesopotamian Valley as great as in that of the Nile is shown through the exhibits in the new gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts which opened this week. This remarkable world of the Near East is but little known to the public due to the recentness of the majority of the excavations there. Although the objects on display are small in number they date from the fifth millenium to the fifth century B. C.

A well organized urban and agricultural life, common to the entire region from the Indus to the Two Rivers, grows more apparent as the excavations continue.

Of special interest are a number of cylinder seals, preserving designs and symbols, which otherwise would have been lost. These later seals show, however, a marked inferiority to seals of 1000 years previous. They have become stylized and have lost most of their early vigor. Among the early seals are representations of mountains and animals testifying to the accurancy of these artists of 6000 years ago.

The great evolution in the outlook of the Assyrian people is presented in the reliefs from 885 to 626 B. C. Those of the earlier date, from the palace of King Ashurnasir-apal, are the glorification of all the power and savagery of that age of conquerors. In the reliefs of 668-626 B. C. are seen the loss of many of those war-like characteristics, which resulted in the destruction of Nineveh in 606 B. C.

With the shifting of the dominance in the Mesopotamian Valley, there arose a later Babylonian art in which many of the Assyrian characteristics were combined with the naturalism of the Indus Valley, which are shown in the early seals and in the head of Gudea, a Sumerian governor.

Invasion and accidents of environment, rather than a basic shift in the character of the people, were the causes of any change in the art of the Near East. Changes there are produced only in periods of thousands of years, and thus it is found that the art of 4000 B. C. is almost identical, in its essentials, with that of 400 B. C.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Blue Room Echoes	Baseball game	Sporting Matinee.
5:15	Children's Corner	Popular vocal	Fats Waller; or	Sporting Matinee.
5:30	Temple of Song: A	Austin Wylie and	Organ; soloists	Sporting Matinee.
5:45	Cappella Choir	his orchestra	Tito Guizar	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	Evening Journal	"Evening Tattler"	News Service	Tennis summary.
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra	Features; news	Music; reports	Dalton Bros. Trio
6:30	News; features	Music; soloist	Minute Men	Allan Leafer and
6:45	South's Orchestra	"Me,-y Macs"	"Merry-Go-Round"	his orchestra
7:00	Talk, "Recruiting"	"Art of Living"	Mary Eastman; or	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments	Sports comment	20th Century Ens.
7:30	"Frank and Phil"	"The Jamboree"	San Francisco	'Getting the News'
7:45	McGoogie Family	Sports Review	Symphony Orch.	Local dance music
8:00	"Operatic Gems"; so-	"The Hit Parade";	from San Diego	Continent'l Gypsies
8:15	loists; orchestra	Fred Astaire; vo-	exposition	Velos and Yolanda
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	cal soloists; Hay-	New York Philhar-	"Guffey Bill," talk
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	ton's Orchestra	monic - Symphony	The Troopers
9:00	Goldman, conductor,	"G Men"; authen-	Orchestra concert	Concert Hall:
9:15	from Central Park	tic dramatic sk.	from Lewisohn	C. Toomey; orch.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson;	Stadium, New	Paige's Orchestra.
9:45	program from Chi-	Lionel Barrymore;	York City; Willem	News Service
10:00	cago: soloists and	Carmel Myers;	van Hoogstraten,	"Fiesta": program
10:15	specialties	Vince Barnett	conductor	from Canada
10:30	Carefree Carnival:	Dorsey Brothers	Garber's Orch.	Chicagoland Music
10:45	popular variety	and orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Festival: soloists;
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	chorus; orch'stras
11:15	Spanish revue	Coburn's Orchestra	Lyman's Orchestra	Dornberger's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Paul Whiteman &	Claude Hopkins &	Wayne King's Or.
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	Weeks's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Noon Journal; news	"Neighbor Nell"	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	Salzburg Musical	Services from St.	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Festival, from Au-	Paul's Cathedral,	The First Church	Baptist Church:
11:30	stria; Vienna Phil-	Boston; sermon,	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	harmonic Orchestra	Rev. Edward T.	tist, Boston	soloist; organ
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	Record program	Tabernacle Choir	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Along Melody	Gypsy music
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Lane": recording	News from London
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	"Highlights of the	Egyptian Choral	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible"; talk; quartet	Club recital	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Concert harpist	Bible Drama: 'Win-	Augustine's Music;	ERA Symphony
2:15	"Uncle Ned" sketch	dows of Heaven'	Patti Chapin	Orchestra concert
2:30	NBC Light Opera Co.:	Chautauqua Sym-	Hawaiian music	Readings
2:45	Gilbert - Sullivan's	phony Orchestra,	News Service	Budapest relay
3:00	"H. M. S. Pinafore";	Albert Stoessel,	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissement":
3:15	chorus; orchestra	director; pianist.	symphony orches-	recorded program
3:30	Sunday Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet	music; speaker	low, conductor	vocal soloist
4:00	National Music Camp	Deep River Orch.;	St. Louis Parade:	ERA Concert Band
4:15	Summer Concert f'm	vocal soloists	vocal soloists and	program
4:30	Interlochen, Mich.;	NBC vocalists	Al Roth's dance	"Now and Then":
4:45	band and orchestra	"The Wise Men"	orchestra	recorded program
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Rhythm Symph'y:	Organ recital and	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	De Wolf Hopper	vocal soloist	lists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Cello recital	NBC recital	Moments": rec.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	String quintet	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	"Invitation to the	"Twilight Rever-	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Dance": popular	ies": organ	Jacob Tarshish
7:00	Lanny Ross's State	"K-7," secret serv-	Vivian Della Chi-	Evening service
7:15	Fair Concert	ice sketch	esa: concert orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People:	Garden talk	Summer Serenade:	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews	News; report	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight':	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	soloists; orchestra	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Bandbox Revue:
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	quartet; orchestra	popular music
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	"America's Hour":	Sanders's Orch.
9:15	concert orchestra	popular soloists	dramatic history	News Service
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner	American Album	of oil industry;	Horace Heidt and
9:45	Tenor solos	of Familiar Music	orchestra	his orchestra
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's"	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's"	Tent Show": so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	Alexander Haas's	loists, players and	from open - air	Benay Venuta; or.
10:45	Gypsy Orchestra	orchestra	ballroom	"Cong. Opinion"

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WNAC, Inaugural ceremony of R. H. White's Moto-Home Village, Cambridge.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety program.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: St. John Ervine's "John Ferguson."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
8:00 WBZ, "Pibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra concert, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, "Ladies of the Jury," with Mary Boland.
9:30 WEEI, Meredith Wilson and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Max Bendix and his band, from Chicago.
11:30 WBZ, Ray Noble and his orchestra.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight. Sunday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; light to gentle variable winds, mostly easterly.

All New England states: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the north portion, and moderate northeast and east over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	85	Minneapolis	74	92
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	80	88
Chicago	72	80	New York	70	86
Denver	60	76	Norfolk	80	86
Helena	48	70	Philadelphia	74	86
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Louis	76	90
Kansas City	80	104	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	74	90
Miami	84	88			

A—9 a. m., Aug. 17.
B—Maximum Aug. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:10 p. m., height 11.2 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 a. m., height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

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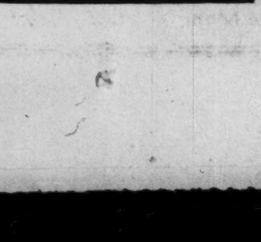

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Young Republicans Of N. E. Plan to Draft Constructive Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17—A definite and constructive program, instead of vague attacks upon the Administration, is hoped for by delegates to the convention of the New England Young Republicans to be held Sept. 7, at Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth. Such a swing away from the "standpatters" to a more liberal policy was forecast at the recent New England Young Republicans Convention held at New London, Conn.

The Maine delegation, with the powerful support of Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, sidetracked at New London the typical Republican program projected since 1932, based merely on attacks on the New Deal, and caused an adjournment until a more constructive platform could be formulated.

Marked public interest was aroused by the following resolution: "We believe that any effort to draft a complete expression of opinion upon controversial subjects is premature at this time and should be given further consideration and study by the New England conference. We deplore conditions in the nation today, but attacks upon the Administration unaccompanied by a constructive program will not advance the interests of the Republican Party."

It is supposed that the spearhead of the Republican attack will be based upon the economic plight of America. The processing tax of Secretary Wallace has caused great dissatisfaction among the representatives of mill areas, as many consider it to be an important factor in the decline of New England industry. Thus, constructive reforms are expected to be pointed toward improving this situation.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. H. Styles Bridges and others will address the forthcoming convention, which will be attended by Republicans from all the New England states.

Aerial Tramway Along Mt. Cannon Finally Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17—The long-awaited aerial tramway—the first of its kind in the United States—up to New Hampshire's famous "Old Man of the Mountain," has received final official approval, and will be under construction soon. This was the announcement made yesterday by Capt. Charles F. Bowen, managing director of the State Planning and Development Commission.

Whether the $200,000 project would swing across the face of famous Mt. Cannon has been a moot question. Members of the Apalachian Mountain Club, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests and other groups have delayed action on the tram, fearing that it would mar the beauty of the surrounding landscape.

However, all objections have now been withdrawn and the project to be financed by state and federal funds will be referred to the Planning Board of the Advisory Committee on Land Policy.

The tramway will swing from Echo Lake to the summit of Cannon Mountain and the new convenience is expected to furnish a considerable inducement to increased tourist trade.

Debt 'Prosperity' Hit by Governor Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 17—A state government can no more borrow its way to prosperity than can an individual, said Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, speaking yesterday before 1000 farmers and homemakers gathered here to celebrate John C. Kendall's twenty-fifth anniversary as director of the New Hampshire Experiment Station.

"An individual doesn't expect to get out of debt by borrowing more money and creating more debt," said the Governor. "Such a practice isn't good for the individual, the community, the state or the nation."

New Hampshire, he said, is one of the few states that has a balanced budget and that is on a firm financial basis. This has been accomplished not by spending more money than the State has collected, but by practicing rigid economy in all possible departments. "We cannot spend our way out of depression. Pay as you go is the only sound program to adopt," declared Governor Bridges.

While the New Hampshire budget is balanced, he admitted that there are still problems which need careful planning. Chief among these problems is that of relief. New Hampshire is in a slightly better position in this respect than the country as a whole. But even in the Granite State one person out of every eight is on the relief rolls.

Work on Highways Eased Relief Load In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17—A large part of the credit for handling the relief situation in New Hampshire is claimed for the State Highway Department by the highway commissioner, Frederick E. Everett, based on a recent survey to determine what had been done to help the needy of the State.

The expenditure by this department has been distributed throughout the State and has enabled more than 30,000 men to leave the relief rolls and obtain work.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges, substantiated this claim, pointing out that one out of every 15 persons in the State received help from the highway department in 1934. It furnished more than 5,500,000 man-hours of labor, a considerable contribution in a state of the size of New Hampshire.

An additional point of interest in connection with this survey is that it was carried out entirely by the highway department itself, thereby cutting across red tape, delay and expense.

Textile Mill Crisis Set Before Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

compact unit which mill owners contend will strike "almost at the drop of a hat."

Largely because of their superior organization they have kept wages up, so that now they average, according to New England mill owners' calculations, about 20 per cent more than do southern workers. Even this summer, with seasonal and business declines prevalent throughout the industry, New England workers are said to make about $16 a week, while southern workers earn about $14.

Amoskeag Gives Warning

Southern workers are not so well organized. Unions have not yet completed the closely knit organization they have in the North. New England mill owners view these greener pastures in the South with lower wages and more amenable workers and talk about moving.

It was just this condition which led New Hampshire's Governor, H. Styles Bridges, to warn this week that unless something is done to wipe out this North and South labor differential that the great Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H., largest in the world, will close within 90 days and move to the South.

What New England hopes, according to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, is that the President's Cabinet, which body has appointed a subcommittee to study the problem, will recommend that wage levels in the South be raised to levels comparable with those in the North.

Report Eagerly Awaited

Just how this can be done is expected to be contained in the report which the Cabinet will submit to the President. This report is eagerly awaited by both New England mill owners and mill workers.

Organized New England labor is of the opinion that North and South wage differentials are being somewhat exaggerated. William E. G. Batty, head of the New Bedford Textile Council, and a leading labor spokesman, declared today that when the fall business causes the usual seasonal upturn, the enlarged orders will keep both North and South mills busy and happy despite wage differences.

"Besides," he points out, "it is only a matter of time until labor becomes organized in the South and then mill owners will face the same problems down there that they now have here."

Negro Folklore Recorded

Joel Chandler Harris, author of many tales of Negro folklore, wrote 40 volumes. He was a native of Georgia.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Curley's Growing Control

Will Governor Curley get away with his "Huey Long" tactics, which already have made him dictator in Massachusetts Government? That, today, is the question on the lips of many political observers who have watched the Governor shatter precedents right and left in his drive to corral control over every branch of the State Government.

True, the Governor was elected by an overwhelming majority, a fact which Mr. Curley has interpreted as carte blanche permission to install his City Hall methods at the State House. Yet, those who have looked askance upon his efforts since he climbed Beacon Hill are wondering whether he is not courting a sharp rebuke at the 1936 election.

Now Governor Curley's move to add control of the Executive Council to his almost complete domination of the Legislature, has accentuated that feeling, for such control opens the door to a clean sweep of the state major appointive offices. The Governor has an opportunity to drop numerous political plums into the baskets of his henchmen, without any effective opposition from the Council.

But as this opportunity opens, the fear is that the Governor may go too far for his own political good, and may fail to reappoint such men as Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education; Richard K. Conant, state commissioner of public welfare, and Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation.

These men, in the state service for years, are experts in their particular lines. Their removal undoubtedly would cause resentment in the fields they represent, and might very well react against the Governor in the next campaign.

Even any renewed efforts to remove Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission will also cause considerable stir.

But whether such possibilities will sidetrack Governor Curley from his efforts to become more firmly entrenched as the State House dictator is doubtful. According to some observers, the Governor figures that he is certain to win in 1936, no matter what he does, particularly when his "work and wages" program gets rolling.

Of course, every man employed on the project and his family are counted in the Curley column already, and the total vote is certain to be fairly large.

* * *

Argument from Patronage

Governor Curley's power over the Legislature, with which he swung into line a majority of the members on practically every major issue in the session just prorogued, it appears that this power could be put into three categories.

First comes his patronage power, gained through the $13,000,000 bond issue. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Governor has promised to give jobs to legislators themselves and vowed to provide jobs for the unemployed constituents of hard-pressed senators and representatives. The 48-hour work week for state institution employees also has opened up between 1900 to 2500 new jobs to be filled mainly through the Governor's employment office, headed by Frank Kane.

The second part in the Governor's iron-fisted control is his ability to keep track of detail. So well does he handle such work that he has been able to tell how almost every one of the 280 legislators were voting, and what their financial status was. This ability has served him well in whipping hesitating legislators into line. With this knowledge, he has been able to argue with the members and convince them that his point of view was the right one.

Now this ability has given him knowledge which he has used over the hard-to-convince legislators. For instance, it is reported that one Representative refused to come into the Curley camp on an issue. The Governor discovered that a firm in the Representative's district enjoyed work on state contracts, thus using a sizable number of employees. So, it has been charged, the Governor expressed an intent of barring the company from further contracts, unless the Representative gave in.

The last part of the Governor's power concerns his silvery baritone voice, and his certainty of purpose. Many of the legislators, when they were called into the Governor's office for conference, were not strongly convinced one way or the other on the issues involved. In his smoothest tones and most convincing language, the Governor was able to sway them. And when the Governor offered a few jobs, as well, well that ended the resistance.

Edgar M. Mills

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Torchbearers," starring Mary Young. South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

DENNIS—"Saturday's Children," comedy by Maxwell Anderson, starring Ruth Gordon, Donald MacDonald and Philip Huston. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH — "Petticoat Fever," with Rosamond Pinchot, Miriam Battista, Richard Whorf and Robert Ross. Beach Theater, 8:30

Movies

KEITH MEMORIAL — "Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn and Fred Stone. From Booth Tarkington's novel of the struggles of a small town girl for social recognition. 10:24 a. m., 12:39, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:39. Fifth issue of "March of Time."

BOSTON—"The Cowboy Millionaire," with George O'Brien. Dude ranch romance. 11:32 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:09. "Woman in the Dark," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. By author of "The Thin man."

EXETER—"Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook and Madeleine Carroll. 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "Headline Woman," with Heather Angel.

FINE ARTS—"Romance in Budapest," with Franziska Gaal. Hungarian picture by director of "Two Hearts." Comedy of mistaken identity. 1:15, 3:20, 4:26, 7:30, 9:40. Shorts and news.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"We're in the Money," with Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert. Comedy of process servers for attorney. Fenway, 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount, 10:34 a. m., 1:25, 4:16, 7:07, 9:58. "The Virginian," with Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen and Mary Brian.

METROPOLITAN — "The Irish in Us," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:54, 4:48, 7:42, 10:36. Vaudeville, Elida Ballet and Fur Fashion Revue.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. Trials of a storm-bound, pirate-imperiled group aboard a vessel in the waters off South China. State, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Orpheum, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. "Beginner's Luck," Our Gang Comedy; cartoon and news.

TREMONT—"Animal Kingdom," with Leslie Howard and Ann Harding. "Evergreen," with Jessie Matthews. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Orchids to You," John Boles, Jean Muir and Charles Butterworth in comedy of florist's girl who refused to divulge information. 2:20, 4:59, 7:30, 10:05. "Men Without Names," gangster film.

MODERN — "Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. Musical comedy featuring several radio stars. 9 a. m., 12:07, 3:14, 6:15, 9:22. "Without Children," with Marguerite Churchill, Evelyn Brent, Bruce Cabot.

CCOLIDGE CORNER—"My Heart is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

UNIVERSITY—"Don't Bet on Blondes," with Warren William. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

SOUTH STATION—"Broadway Highlights," oddity; "Gypsy Sweetheart," musical; "Dog Days," sport feature; other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Sunday

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—ERA Chamber Symphony Orchestra and ERA Woodwind and Horn Ensemble, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. At shell on Embankment Road, foot of Mt. Vernon Street. 8:45.

Contra Dances .....Beethoven
A Night in Lisbon ..... Saint-Saens
Three Songs, after Shelley
Alexander Steinert
Thelma Fischer, soprano soloist
Serenade in E Flat Major, for Eight Wind Instruments ... Mozart
Symphony in C Major.....Haydn

SOUTH BOSTON CONCERT—ERA Band, William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Stadium, Columbia Road, 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS CONCERT—FERA Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. All-Russian program. 3:30

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—With theremin. Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue, 4.

ERA CONCERT BAND—Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. At Frog Pond, Boston Common, 6.

DORCHESTER CONCERT — ERA Band, Franklin Field, 6.

SOUTH BOSTON CONCERT—ERA band, William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Marine Park, 6.

JAMAICA PLAIN CONCERT—Boston ERA Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Bandstand, Jamaica Pond, 8.

Other Events

FLOWER SHOW—Annual August exhibition of Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Also New England Gladiolus Society exhibit. Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue. Free admission, 9-9.

ALL-DAY CRUISE—On Boston and Yarmouth steamer. Leaves Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, at 10:30 a. m. Sails past Marblehead, Provincetown and South Shore. Returns about 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf at 10:15 a. m. On Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at same hour from Long Wharf.

NANTASKET BOATS—Leave Rowe's Wharf hourly. Evening harbor sails on S. S. Mayflower at 6:30, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

BUZZARDS BAY CRUISE—S. S. Steel Pier sails from Commercial Wharf at 10:15 a. m. to view new Cape bridges.

HARBOR ISLAND CRUISE—Motor launch sight-seeing trip 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 daily. Call Rawding Bus Lines, Liberty 3127, for reservations.

Monday

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

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Ten Guesses (65)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes.
2—Yes; statistics show that Americans consume 18 pounds per capita each year, and Canadians consume 27 pounds.
3—Yes; Song of Solomon immediately follows Ecclesiastes.
4—Yes; in 1927 he hit 60 home runs, a record which still stands in the major leagues.
5—Yes; the countries tough between Paraguay and Uruguay.
6—No; in these words the u is sounded as oo in food. Note that u following an l preceded by any consonant other than another l, is never sounded as in use. In "illude," of course, the u is long.
7—Yes; the hero.
8—No; it is sounded toor-
9—No; England swept the series five matches to none.
10—Portland is the

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

mander, interrupts the recent rapproachement between Austrian and German sportsmen.

It is hoped here an accord can be reached before the Olympiad at Berlin next year.

Davey—Postpones Election—Too Costly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A special election to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of Representative-at-Large Charles V. Truax of Ohio, will not be held until November, 1936. Expense involved causes the delay, Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio announced here last night. An election this year would cost between $500,000 and $600,000. Republicans are making strong efforts to order it held next November. Governor Davey denied charges that he was postponing the election under advice from Roosevelt forces to prevent a test of the New Deal in Ohio.

Bandit Victim—Chinese Report Jones Identified

KALGAN, Inner Mongolia (AP)—Emissaries sent to Paschang to identify the body of a slain white man telephoned today that it was the body of Gareth Jones, kidnaped British journalist and one-time secretary to David Lloyd George. The emissaries said they had been informed that Mr. Jones, in ill health, had proved a hindrance to his bandit captors and that they had shot him to rid themselves of his care.

(A spokesman at the British Embassy at Peiping stated that strong representations were being made to the National Government in connection with Mr. Jones' slaying.)

New Security Act Expected to Rout Variety of Fears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—When President Roosevelt signed his name to the Social Security Act this week, he set in motion machinery that promises to have far-reaching effect on human relations in the United States.

One section of the act is designed especially to aid dependent children, that is, those who have been deprived of a father's support and need financial aid which will make it possible for mothers to continue to give their children normal family care.

When security is provided at home, there will be fewer who will want to break loose from family ties and social restraint—the cause for crime will thus be greatly reduced, sociologists say.

Need for Economic Security

"Economic security is the most important measure of crime prevention before us today, because it is fundamental to normal and wholesome home life," says Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

"Family life has been shown to have a direct relationship to delinquency and crime. Therefore much importance is attached to the new social provisions against hazards of unemployment, incapacity, and widowhood so that children need not be subjected to conditions of such strain and tension in poverty-stricken homes as to make normal childhood impossible."

Safe for Rainy Day

When the new unemployment insurance scheme gets into full operation it will provide the worker with a steady income during periods of unemployment, from reserve funds put aside for just that purpose during periods of unemployment. Putting away definite sums to take care of himself in case of unemployment or retirement, the worker will have his savings for a "rainy day" in a well-regulated basis. Their investment will be safely in the hands of the Federal Government. He will know just where he stands. Anything extra that he has he will feel free to spend on a new home, a new car, on his children's education, confident that he will not meet reverses that would make him wish he had not spent the money.

Should Cut Dependency

Statistics show that at least one third of all the American people upon reaching old age are dependent on others for support. Less than 10 per cent leave an estate of sufficient size to be probated. For years there has been a tendency toward a decrease in the percentage of old people gainfully employed and there is little possibility that there will be a reversal of this trend in the near future.

The whole family benefits when the elder members are assured of a regular income. There is less cause for friction as to who shall care for them.

For Other Uses

Money that would be used to support them can be devoted to improving conditions for younger members of the family.

Security means spending. With a stable income, families can make commitments that will enable factories to run more smoothly and keep business on a more even keel, thus cushioning the effect of slumps.

Sociologists and economists here feel that while the new law is only a beginning and much is left for the states to accomplish, an important step has been taken to provide the American people with security that gives an assured income and peace of mind to everyone from childhood to his last days, which may even be postponed when he has less to worry about.

Tokyo Stake In Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Italian Ambassador in Tokyo, Signor Auriti.

An extremely violent anti-Japanese campaign was recently launched in the Italian press without exciting a similar campaign in the Japanese press, a high Japanese diplomatic official merely remarking that the utterances of the controlled press of a dictatorship are not to be taken too seriously.

There are both material and sentimental reasons for Japan's sympathy with Ethiopia. Japanese exports to Ethiopia, as to almost all African countries, have been growing and are said to have reached a figure of almost 10,000,000 yen a year. (Japanese trade with Ethiopia is not listed separately; and official figures indicate that Japan's exports constitute an unspecified part of a figure of 17,000,000 yen.) Japan has been looking all around the world for new sources of cotton; and the Ethiopian uplands are believed to offer possibilities in this respect, although there is no evidence that large-scale cotton plantations have actually been started. An Italian conquest of Ethiopia would probably obstruct the way to Japanese goods; and Japan is strongly in favor of the open door—at least in all parts of the world where there is no paramount Japanese military influence.

"White Menace"

On the sentimental side, it should not be forgotten that American and European publicists who talk of "the yellow peril" and "the rising tide of color" have their counterparts in Japanese writers, who stress the "white menace" and the solidarity of colored races. Italy's claim to stand for "white civilization" provokes an instinctive reaction in those Japanese circles which dream, not very realistically, of a Pan-Asian united front against European imperialism, with Japan playing the leading role. True, Ethiopia is not in Asia; but a little barrier like the Red Sea is easily jumped over in the imagination of Pan-Asian propagandists.

So the Japanese popular impulse is to sympathize with Ethiopia in the event that the long-threatened hostilities with Italy break out. But there seems no probability that the Japanese Government will depart from a prudent attitude of neutrality. Japan's vital political interests are restricted to the neighboring mainland of Asia. Economy and concentration are two guiding principles of the Island Empire in using its military and naval force to back up, and sometimes to run ahead of its diplomacy and trade. Ethiopia is too far afield to invite any positive Japanese action.

Rowland Haynes Named Omaha University Head

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17 (AP)—Rowland Haynes, former federal relief administrator for Nebraska, yesterday was named President of the Municipal University of Omaha to succeed the late Dr. W. E. Sealock.

Haynes resigned his relief post in July to join the University of Michigan faculty. He resigned from the latter position to accept the presidency of Municipal University. A native of Massachusetts, Haynes has had a varied career, spending 20 years in welfare work and nine years in educational work. He is a graduate of Williams College.

A. F. of L. Council Declares Labor Still Depressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17—Redistribution of income is the thing that is needed today to lift the United States entirely out of the economic depression, according to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Flatly disputing a report of the United States Department of Commerce recently that "labor is receiving a larger proportion of total national income than in 1929," the council in a formal statement issued following the close of its regular annual meeting late yesterday declared this was entirely "misleading."

Say Salaried Class Included

Stressing that the Commerce Department report included all persons who worked for wage or salary, whether they be bank president or plant manager, the council declared that salaries of industrial heads have declined far less during the depression than wages paid workers and that unemployment had not affected the management group to anything like it had the wage earners.

The inclusion of these groups in the Commerce Department report "obscures the effect of the depression on the income of the mass of wage earners in mines, factories, railroads and building construction," the statement continues. When the figures are shown separately for these wage earners, it will be found that they have "lost more heavily than any other group," it adds.

Still Claimed Far Behind

"Their income had declined by 1932 to 40.8 per cent of what it was in 1929," it continues, "and even with the efforts to raise wages of minimum groups under the National Recovery Administration, they are still receiving only 52 per cent of their 1919 income and men in business for themselves 65.2 per cent.

"In 1929 wage-earners in these industries received 21.9 per cent of the total national income. By 1932 their share had fallen to 14.6. In 1934 to 14.4 per cent and those in business for themselves rose from 15.8 per cent of the total income in 1929 to 16.4 in 1934.

12,000,000 Hard Hit

"The wage workers in our great production and transportation industries have been the greatest losers in depression. They number more than 12,000,000 persons—well over one fourth of all persons employed in 1929.

"They have borne the brunt of depression through unemployment, short-time work and wage reductions, and millions of them are still without work. They have lost more than $37,600,000,000 in earnings during the five years of depression—a greater financial loss than any other group. And $2,031,000,000 in work relief wages has been given them to compensate for their loss.

Little to Fall Back On

"Wage-earners were far less able to bear financial loss than any other group. They live so close to the margin of existence that loss of income means privation, hunger illness and despair. Property holders, on the other hand, who lost $14,000,000,000—scarcely more than one third the wage-earners' loss—had large resources on which they could draw.

"The development of workers' income is a vital factor in the nation's economic life. Already in 1929 workers were falling behind other groups in their share of the nation's wealth. Workers' income before depression was not large enough to provide the consuming power necessary to keep our industries in full production.

Lost in Speculation

"Surplus funds amounting to billions of dollars were diverted into speculation on the stock market. These funds could have been constructively used to build up workers' buying power and form the basis for a greater production of wealth.

"Everyone interested in America's economic future should welcome any increase, however small, in the share of national income going to wage-earners."

Having completed the report prepared for the national American Federation of Labor convention to be held here in October, the executive council members were heading home today.

Methodists See Hope For Reunited Church

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—United Methodism's fate today rested in the hands of 20,000,000 American followers of John Wesley. A decision on plans to reunite three Methodist factions into the nation's largest Protestant body was left to them with approval of a proposed church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

Hopes of consummation of the merger—which would affect 8,000,000 communicants, 20,000,000 constituents and $1,000,000,000 in church property—are high among church leaders. Under the simple title, "The Methodist Church," they confidently expect to reunite factions split by the slave issue more than 100 years ago.

Once before, in 1920, merger plans progressed this far, only to be defeated by a narrow margin. This time, the conferees believed they had forestalled defeat by splitting the United Church into a half dozen regional units.

Whaling Loses Place As American Industry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Whaling, which once sent thousands of American seamen roaming the seas, is a "forgotten industry" in the United States, according to figures given the Senate by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi.

In 1933 there were only 14 American whaling ships and 200 whalemen, Senator Harrison said, and this tiny fleet produced only 11,400 barrels of whale oil that year as compared with the world's total production of 2,597,000 barrels.

A Cabinet Melon

Wide World

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General — **Daniel C. Roper**, Secretary of Commerce, the Host at Watermelon Party — **Henry A. Wallace**, Secretary of Agriculture — **Harold L. Ickes**, Secretary of the Interior

President and Pauper Acclaim Careers of Rogers and Post

As more details are published regarding the disastrous aerial journey of Will Rogers and Wiley Post, there come from many quarters where men were touched and cheered and inspired by the careers of these two men reminiscences giving testimony to the undying nature of the works which re-echo through human thought as the two adventurers go on to new experiences.

Because his profession brought him more intimately into contact with the public he served and because his natural manner was so ingeniously fashioned for the making of friends, the deeds and sayings of Will Rogers are more widely discussed, perhaps, than those of his companion of the great adventure.

But in a nation's sorrow and appreciation Wiley Post is not forgotten. In the avenues of endeavor with which he was identified he still claims warm friends and admirers. Indeed, in today's dispatches President and pauper alike express sorrow and respect, giving grateful testimony to the touch of inspiration these two careers have brought to many a fellow man.

Both Sons of Oklahoma

The gentle master of the wisecrack and the champion aerial globe trotter today seem closer to the thought of men than before the Alaskan tragedy was announced to the world.

Especially in Oklahoma, which claims both men as sons, the thought is turned to kindly deeds, wise sayings, and noble achievements, which attended Will and Wiley in their progressive journey. At Claremore, Okla., the Associated Press remarks that "the doctor, the banker, the cowhand, cronies of Will Rogers who recognized no caste, mourned today the passing of a friendship that had lasted for more than 30 years."

"Uncle Jimmy" Riggs is the cowhand. "Uncle Jimmy," elderly uncle of Lynn Riggs, the playwright, rode the range with Rogers when the latter was a youngster. They "rassled" and branded cattle together. They had been friends since that time and on Will's visit to his old home town he always stopped for a chat about old times with "Uncle Jimmy."

Always Thinking of Clothes

"I remember once Will—," the aged cowboy could go no further. His voice choked and tears welled up as he tried to tell of the days when they worked together.

No less affected was the banker, G. D. Davis, who described Will as "One of the best men that ever lived."

It was Davis who handled Will's finances.

"Will never was much of a financier," Davis said. "It was his wife who took care of the family's money."

"Will always was thinking of the other fellow. He came here several years ago and put on a benefit show to raise money for charity. I still have some of that money that is going out to poor people now."

Old Rancher Remembered

Then, in Stillwater, Okla., on a statewide speaking tour proceeds from which went to relief funds, Rogers left the stage to find awaiting him in the wings an old rancher.

The cowman, once a wealthy, powerful figure, had seen his fortune dwindle, his lands slip away. But he had traveled far to see "Bill." Once Rogers worked on his ranch. He loaned Rogers money.

Tears came into Rogers' eyes. He put his arms around his aged friend, then drew him into a corner.

One who saw what transpired said the cowboy humorist stuffed "a roll of bills as big as your fist" into the broken rancher's pocket.

Legends of His Wit

On the studio lot, where Will Rogers manufactured a million laughs for movie fans, the legends of his wit are being recalled.

Everybody, from gate man to producer, had a story to tell of a grand fun-maker.

There was the time Rogers was making his first talkie, and introduced his first *ad lib* line.

It was "They Had to See Paris," and Marguerite Churchill asked him a question. Rogers scratched his head and searched his memory, a sheepish grin spreading.

"I'll answer that just as soon as I think of something to say," he continued. When a preview audience chuckled, the line stayed in the picture.

"Doctor of Applesauce"

To the offers of honorary degrees from educational institutions, the Oklahoman used to reply, "Make it a D. A.—Doctor of Applesauce."

In his last picture, "Steamboat Round the Bend," he frequently spent time off the set listening silently to a Negro chorus rehearsing spirituals.

Tilted back in a chair, eyes half closed, Rogers was jarred back from a musical daydream by a message from Director John Ford that shooting was about to begin.

"We're on the last chorus of 'Swing Low Sweet Chariot'," he answered. "When it hits ground we'll be right over."

Appreciated in England

Nor is appreciation of Will Rogers confined to his own countrymen. The man who kidded the royal family as no Englishman dared to do is mourned in Great Britain today as in his native land, says the Associated Press.

Rogers really liked England and the feeling was mutual. It was recalled that the Prince of Wales, his friend, once described him as a "great man."

Long tributes both to the cowboy comedian and to Wiley Post were published by morning papers. The Express said they stood for "what is the finest in American character."

Rogers was acclaimed as "the best loved man in the world" and as "America's most efficient ambassador" by other commentators.

Interested in Sports

The sports world, too, mourns the loss of one of its greatest friends. For Will Rogers gave freely to it his much valued time, his sage, humorous words and his money. While polo was his own chief diversion, he was an informal patron of almost every major branch of sports activity.

He was present at one of the last dinners John McGraw, famous New York Giants manager, ever gave.

"John," he said to McGraw that night at a hotel here, "I'm always being asked what's the matter with baseball. All right, I'll tell you.

"There ain't enough fellows in the game like you and Bucky Harris here and Mike Donlin. Why, I can remember when Mike here was playing if he couldn't hit what the pitcher throwed at him he'd go out and lick the pitcher. What baseball needs i fellows with more intestinal fortitude."

Typically Wise Sayings

Will Rogers, who once said he had studied the Fourth Reader for 10 years, claimed he didn't know much about books.

"All I know is what I read in the papers," he often remarked.

Of the peace covenant, he wrote: "It says in there, 'There is to be no more war.' And there is a paragraph further down telling you where to get your ammunition in case there was one."

Entertained Statesman

A few years ago, an English statesman was visiting Rogers' studio and he was explaining the sights.

"Over yonder is supposed to be old Arizona, where they fry eggs in the ice box; and this is a town in Texas, where men are men and women run for governor; and this is a street in New York, which has just been annexed to Los Angeles."

Will Rogers left an estate unofficially estimated at between $2,500,000 and $6,000,000.

From close business and financial associates of the humorist it was learned his wealth consisted of extensive real estate holdings in California and in Oklahoma, Government bonds, life insurance totaling $1,050,000 and annual income from motion pictures, radio and his syndicate writing at upwards of $600,000.

To many this may represent the rewards of wisecracking. But the wisecrack which best of all revealed the man behind the buffoon was the remark he once made in Boston. As Will Rogers moves beyond the mortal veil while doing the thing he best loved to do—flying—there follows after him like a benediction and accolade his revealing words: "I joked about every prominent man of my time, but I never met a man I did not like."

Purchase of Winnie Mae Authorized by Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House the Thomas bill authorizing government purchase of the Post-Gatty round-the-world plane Winnie Mae for $25,000.

The plane would be placed in the Smithsonian Institution.

Ask $5,000,000, Owners Of Dam Site Get $17,339

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The sum of $17,339 has been awarded landowners at the Grand Coulee Dam site. The Government condemned 1102 acres and offered the owners $15,443. In a decision handed down by the jury in the federal court, this amount was increased to the present sum. The litigants sued for $5,000,000. Costs of the case will exceed $10,000.

People Are Urged To Return to Old Ideals of Thrift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., Aug. 17—The American people would do well to go back to the old-fashioned rule for division of income—"20 per cent for rent, 40 per cent for food and clothing, 10 per cent for charity and the church, 10 per cent for insurance, health and entertainment, 10 per cent for savings and 10 per cent for taxes for the support of the State"—according to Franklin S. Edmonds, one-time chairman of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission, and formerly president of the National Tax Association, who was the chief speaker before the fifth annual economic conference for engineers under the auspices of the Stevens Institute of Technology here last night.

"Ten per cent for taxes and 10 per cent for savings was an old-fashioned ideal," Mr. Edmonds continued. "And the savings are just as important as the taxes from the standpoint of social economy. These savings are represented by bank deposits, insurance, homes and other investments. Collectively they represent the fund which is annually set free for profitable investment. In a normal period this is the fund which makes our American life dynamic or changing rather than static. It is the fund from which new homes are built, new factories are constructed, new inventions developed. . . .

"Now, give us in exchange a period in which taxes take the money which should be invested in the future of America and you at once change from a dynamic to a static society. It does not follow that if government now spends the 10 per cent additional on court houses, post offices and custom houses, and killing hogs, that there is any improvement whatever in the industrial system which must produce our tax money.

"A government building may be a liability rather than an asset. After the building is finished it may furnish no increase in employment except to a few political janitors, but it takes the money that otherwise in industrial use would build a power plant, a factory or a railroad that would not only employ thousands, but also raise permanently the standard of living."

Mr. Edmonds declared that these "fundamental principles" needed to be strongly emphasized at a time when the Federal Government was spending each year many hundreds of millions of dollars in excess of its income, when the state governments have exhausted the surplus accumulated in better times and are face to face with the winter in which estimated income is much below estimated expenditures and when local government is wrestling with the largest proportion of delinquent taxes that it has ever known.

'Urochs' Vanishing

The "urochs," or European bison, is said to exist today in small numbers in the forest of Bialowieza, a national reservation in Poland.

Hopson Says He Would Repeat Lobby Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

views were reflected immediately thereafter in signed editorials by Mr. Hearst, which Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the lobby committee, charged were alike in tone and phraseology to Mr. Hopson's telegrams.

Club Over Newspaper

Mr. Hopson was forced to admit on the witness stand that his powerful company had held its advertising patronage as a club over varous newspapers, with varying degrees of success in suppressing unfavorable publicity. With the New York Times, it appears, Mr. Hopson had not been successful. Mr. Hopson was rather bitter about The Times. In fact, advertising patronage had been suspended for a considerable period from that newspaper altogether. Advertising continued in the Hearst press. The personal telegrams read into the Senate committee record yesterday, and made the basis for questioning showed that Arthur Brisbane, Hearst writer, however, had caused strong resentment by some of his criticisms of utility policies.

The complete file of Mr. Hopson's private telegrams during his stay last winter in Miami Beach, Fla., had been seized by the Senate committee.

It is always embarrassing when one's personal correspondence is read aloud in public before gaping reporters, and this proved no exception. However questionable the practice, it is the common procedure of Senate investigations, and in this instance threw light on the life and times of Mr. Hopson.

Cardenas Invited to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An invitation to the President of Mexico to attend the Foreign Commerce Convention at Houston in November has been presented by Gus. S. Wiethan and T. L. Evans of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, who came here for that purpose. They will also invite members of the Mexican Exporters Association to attend.

Goethe Anniversary Observed in Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Goethe Society in Weimar, which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in August, hardly claims the honor to be the first society founded in the great German philosopher-poet's memory. In fact, this honor appears to belong to the United States.

Three years after Goethe passed on, American university students, most of them of German origin, formed a "Goethean Literary Society" with the motto "Let there be light." One of its main aims was a deeper study of Goethe's life and work. Among its early leaders, though not the actual founder, was Friedrich August Rauch, a German, who at 25 years of age had already been appointed professor of philosophy in Heidelberg University.

In the troublous political conditions of those days Rauch only escaped imprisonment by fleeing to the United States, where he arrived in 1831. There he taught German and the classics and his pupils founded the Goethe Society, first in York, Penna. Later, it removed to Mercersburg, where between 1836 and 1849, the anniversary of Goethe's birthday Aug. 28, was regularly remembered in special addresses by Rauch.

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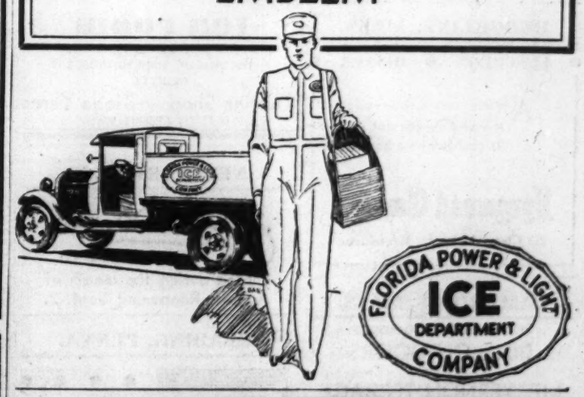

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British Wightman Cup Players Lead, 2 to 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The British Wightman Cup team enters upon the second day of the thirteenth international women's lawn tennis match for the Wightman Cup this afternoon, on the stadium courts of the West Side Tenis Club, at Forest Hills, with a lead of 2 matches to 1, though the method by which they attained this margin came somewhat as a surprise. Generally regarded as superior in doubles, it was in the singles that their two victories were obtained, while their strongest doubles pair, winners at Wimbledon, were easily defeated by the American team.

Katherine S. Stammers, No. 2 singles player for Great Britain, was the furnisher of the chief sensation of the play yesterday, when she battled through two long hours against Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion and No. 1 player, and finally emerged victor by a score of 5—7, 6—1, 9—7, to score the initial victory for the invaders. Then Dorothy E. Round, No. 1 of the visitors, simply swamped Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, second American, in half and hour of play, 6—0, 6—3.

Win Doubles Easily

But when the doubles match, in which Miss Stammers and Freda James, the British champions, encountered Miss Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, the latter put up such a fine exhibition of volley play that she won the first set almost by herself, and then roused Miss Jacobs to such enthusiasm, that the latter, though still showing the effects of her strenuous singles battle, started brilliant net play also, and the pair won the match by a score of 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Stammers a lefthander cleanly outplaced Miss Jacobs all the way through the match, earning 42 points to 28, while the errors were about even. But at strategic points, the British girl was always superior, and while Miss Jacobs played her hardest, and was once within two points of victory, Miss Stammers was always ready to elevate her game to a point where she could halt the further progress of the American. Her low, fluent drive, in spite of a tendency to run around and try to take it on her forehand, was well supplemented by his overhead volleys whenever Miss Jacobs tried to loft her shots, and these many placements gradually forced Miss Jacobs onto backcourt defense.

Only Two Points From Victory

Miss Stammers led at 4—3 in the first set, on her second break through the services of Miss Jacobs, but she weakened a bit on control for the balance of the set, and many outs finally gave the set to Miss Jacobs 7—5. It was fast play, requiring only 23 minutes. But in the second set, Miss Stammers steadied, and her sharpshooting and getting ability gave her five straight games, and though Miss Jacobs took the next after Miss Stammers had been twice at set point, another series of placements gave the next game to the English girl for the set, 6—1.

In the final set, Miss Jacobs broke through in the fifth game to lead at 3—2, but another series of brilliant placing shots and volleys by Miss Stammers gave her the next game at love. She slipped again, however, a few games later, losing her service game with a final double fault, and in the next, at deuce, Miss Jacobs was only two points from victory. But Miss Stammers slammed the next return right into Miss Jacobs, for the advantage, and then a passing shot gave her the crucial game, tying the score. Miss Jacobs broke through in turn after deuce had been called five times, but lost her own service in another series of blazing placements by the British girl, and a final break for a love game by Miss Stammers ended the battle two games later, 9—7.

The performance of Mrs. Fabyan in the doubles justifies still a little confidence that her match against Phyllis Mudford King, the first this afternoon, may have tied the score, but the result is likely to remain in doubt to the end, in view of the fine performances of Miss Round and Miss Stammers yesterday.

Myer of Senators Replaces Vosmik In American Race

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The keen American League batting race produced another new leader and an equally new challenger during the past week, while Pittsburgh's Arky Vaughan continued to breeze along toward the National League clouting title.

Buddy Myer, Washington veteran, and Roger Cramer of the Athletics, staged simultaneous spurts, while Joe Vosmik's average dropped a trifle and as a result Myer moved to the head of the parade after yesterday's games, while Cramer and Vosmik were tied for second place five points behind.

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P C
Vaughan, Pitts.	99	363	86	144	.397
Medwick, St. Louis	107	436	93	162	.372
Hartnett, Chicago	87	306	45	104	.340
Lombardi, Cincin'ti	90	236	28	79	.335
Ott, New York	112	435	87	145	.333
Terry, New York	112	467	73	155	.332
Bucher, Brooklyn	81	309	54	101	.327
Jensen, Pittsburgh	104	448	72	146	.326
Moore, Phila.	110	426	68	139	.326
Allen, Phila.	111	471	74	151	.321

American League

Myer, Washington	105	426	84	149	.350
Cramer, Phila.	101	452	73	156	.345
Vosmik, Cleveland	105	443	60	153	.345
Greenberg, Detroit	108	450	93	154	.342
Gehringer, Detroit	106	434	91	143	.330
Moses, Phila.	84	341	61	112	.329
Foxx, Philadelphia	101	364	88	119	.327
Campbell, Cleveland	80	307	57	100	.326
Johnson, Boston	102	390	48	125	.321
Gehrig, New York	105	378	86	121	.320

Leading Wightman Cup Tennis Series

Wide World — **British International Team at Forest Hills, N. Y.**

Left to Right—Freda James, Phyllis Mudford King, Evelyn N. Dearman, Katherine E. Stammers, Nancy M. Lyle and Dorothy E. Round

Sporting Around the Hub

National Doubles Start at Longwood on Monday

THE United States doubles tennis championships will get under way Monday morning at 10 a. m., instead of this afternoon, as originally scheduled, Henry R. Guild, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, announced.

The delay was necessary, he said, because "practically all the players scheduled for today's matches will be engaged in playing matches at Newport and at tournaments elsewhere. It will be possible to play so few matches today," Guild said, "that the tournament committee is postponing the start until Monday. The women's doubles will sart at 10 a. m. and the men's at 2 p. m."

Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn, for many years the United States Davis Cup doubles team, are topseeded in the tournament.

⁂

Amateur Qualifiers—Fifty-one golfers have received starting times for the qualifying test will take place at Braeburn, Aug. 20. Of the 51 entered, 48 are district players and the transfers are James B. Lee, Richard D. Lunn and Fairfax H. Gouverneur. There are eight places available

In order to qualify, an entrant who has obtained the championship committee's permission to compete in a district other than his own shall return a score equal to or lower than the highest successful qualifying score in the district wherein he competes. A place thus won shall not be charged against the quota of such district. A transferred player is not eligible for the lowest-score medal.

⁂

Open Canoe Regatta—The first annual open canoe championships ever held in New England will take place on the upper course of the Charles River today and tomorrow. All events will be over the 800-meter course excepting the war canoe race which will be 1600 meters. Saturday's program begins at 3 o'clock and Sunday's at 1:30 o'clock. The finish of the races will be at the Tech boat house.

⁂

Hackney to Defend—Dave Hackney, professional at Vespers, Lowell, will begin defense of his New Hampshire open golf championship, Monday, at the Manchester Country Club. Several Massachusetts golfers have entered the tournament. Babe Guay of Laconia, N. H., who tied with Hackney last year but lost in the playoff, is entered again.

⁂

Vermont Open Tennis—Paul L. Guibord of Melrose, Mass., retained his Vermont open tennis singles title at Brattleboro, yesterday, defeating Ralph Seeley of Rutland, Vt., 6—3, 6—0, 8—6. Guibord then won the doubles title partnered with Seeley, defeating Russell Ferguson of Ware, Mass., and Malcolm Clarke of Newton, Mass., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

⁂

Soccer Commissioners—President John F. O'Riorden has appointed two commissioners for the Worcester and Springfield districts according to an announcement from the meeting last night at the Hotel Essex of the Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Soccer Association. Vice-President James Brennan will have charge of the Western New England teams and N. Magnuson will handle Central Massachusetts.

⁂

Charles River Record—The assistant caddie master at Charles River Country Club, Paul Yurick, equaled the course record, yesterday, scoring a 68, four under regulation figures. Yurick plans to enter the Eastern Open this year.

⁂

Family Four-Ball Raid—Reginald Boardman and son, Reginald Jr., continued their way through low-handicap teams in the annual invitation four-ball tournament of the Essex County Club, yesterday, winning their fourth and fifth-round matches to reach the semifinals. Other combinations in the semifinal are J. A. K. Blake and H. L. Challfoux, G. H. Walker Jr. and J. S. Bush, and T. D. Howe and J. B. Hawes 3d.

⁂

Legion Baseball Final—East Lynn Post, representing Massachusetts and Barre, Vt., will meet today in the final of the American Legion junior regional baseball tournament, being conducted at Lynn Stadium. The East Lynn nine qualified yesterday by defeating Manchester, N. H., 11 to 7, and the Barre boys slugged their way past the Lewiston, Maine, entry, 14 to 2.

⁂

Defeats Champion—Louis Hedlund of Watertown defeated Argyl Rice of Hartford, Conn., defending champion, in the final of the Northern New England women's tennis singles championship on the Squirrel Athletic Club courts, Squirrel Island, Maine, yesterday, 6—4, 8—6. Miss Rice teamed with Miss Hillsdale to win a semifinal doubles match.

⁂

Kelley Wins Marathon—Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., won the 12-mile modified marathon of the third annual Rangeley Lakes Carnival at Rangeley, Maine, yesterday. Hank Zamparelli of Medford finished second and Roger Labonte of Norfolk took third with Jimmy Henigan of Medford, fourth. Nick Sciarraffa of Rumford, Maine, won the Maine A. A. U men's 100-meter dash title in 11 1-5s. There were several other open and invitation track events with Olive Hasenfus of the Boston Women's Swimming Association winning two events, the 100-meter dash and the running broad jump and a third in the 50-meter dash. Louise Stokes, Malden girl, failed to place in the dashes.

⁂

Cardinals Here Tomorrow—The St. Louis Cardinals, world baseball champions by virtue of their smashing victory over Detroit in the last World Series, play a doubleheader with the local Braves at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. Paul Dean will probably pitch one of these games. With the Cards also are such stars as Pepper Martin, Joe Medwick, Frankie Frisch, Charlie Gelbert and Paul Dean's great brother, Dizzy. Monday is an open day on the Boston schedule. The Cards and Braves continue their series with single games Tuesday and Wednesday.

⁂

Three New England Golfers—Three New England women golfers will pit their ability against the best throughout the nation in the United States women's amateur golf championship to begin, Aug. 26, on the Interlachen Country Club course. Rosamond Vahey, Massachusetts state champion, Jean Bauer of Providence and Deborah Verry of Worcester are the three New Englanders.

Football Tripleheader

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Arrangements were completed yesterday for a triangular football game. Colgate's Red Raiders, Amherst and St. Lawrence will meet here Oct. 5. In making the announcement last night William A. Reid, graduate manager of athletics, said that details are not decided but that the tentative plan calls for Colgate to meet Amherst in one half, St. Lawrence in the other and then for Amherst and St. Lawrence to play a third half. Coaches Andy Kerr of Colgate, Lloyd Jordon of Amherst and Tom Sullivan of St. Lawrence are trying to figure out how the game will be scored.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 17, 1910

ALTHOUGH they made only four singles, the Boston Dovers won a National League game from St. Louis, 4 to 3. The losers collected eight singles and a double. At Washington, the Detroit Tigers won a 4-to-2 decision over the home club by scoring three times in the thirteenth inning. Ty Cobb and Donie Bush starred for the Tigers.

Americans Capture Four Out of Seven

OSLO, Aug. 17 (AP)—America's track and field athletes won four of the seven events on the final day's program of an international meet with Norway and Sweden yesterday. Their record for the two-day competition was eight victories in 13 events.

Handicapped by the cold weather, Elroy Robinson of the San Francisco Olympic Club, finished second to the crack Norwegian middle distance runner, Hjalmar Jahansen, in the 800-meter run. Jahansen was clocked in the excellent time of 1m., 52.5s.

Knewell Rushforth of Salt Lake City won the high jump at 6.066 feet, but was beaten by Holger Albrechtsen of Norway in the 110 hurdles. The winner's time was 15.2s., with Rushford clocked in 15.5s.

Gordon Dunn of the Olympic Club took the shotput with a toss of 51.867 feet, but Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State wound up second in the hammer throw. Janson of Sweden won this event with a toss of 167.061 feet.

Jack Mauger, George Anderson, Rushford and Robinson teamed up to win the 1000-meter relay.

Helen Wills Moody Will Not Play In U. S. Championship

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Another surprise decision by Helen Wills Moody today removed her from the ranks of the contenders for the United States women's tennis crown at Forest Hills this year.

"I feel that I have had enough tournament tennis for this season," said Mrs. Moody, who only a few weeks ago acted on an impulse that led to her comeback victory at Wimbledon.

Mrs. Moody made her announcement last night. Less than 24 hours before she had indicated she expected to leave for Forest Hills within a week.

"Another trip would be more than I feel able to undertake at this time," she added.

The announcement came as a complete surprise to her followers, who had looked forward with interest to her expected attempt to regain the national crown which she lost in the famous "default" match to Helen Jacobs in 1933.

On her return here 10 days ago from Wimbledon, where she humbled Miss Jacobs in the sensational comeback match, Mrs. Moody said she intended to compete at Forest Hills. She started training next day.

The seven-times winner of the all-England title at Wimbledon had frankly intimated that she would not consider her triumph complete until she met and defeated Miss Jacobs, her arch rival, at Forest Hills, and regained the national championship.

"I shall continue playing tennis here in California during the coming year," she said, "and hope to take part in the championship tournaments next year."

Japanese Mermen Seize Commanding Lead in Opening Events Against U. S.

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Japan's mermen—a great array of distance an dbreaststroke swimmers—seized a commanding lead on the opening evening of the Japanese-American three-day meet, winning three out of four races tonight.

A close victory in the 300-meter medley relay saved the American invaders from being completely shut out in the opening clash for the world's swimming supremacy.

The strategy of Coach Robert Kiphuth of Yale in not entering Jack Kasley of the University of Michigan in the 200-meter breaststroke, and thus keeping him fresh for the medley relay, was chiefly responsible for the Americans' lone victory.

Taylor Drysdale of Detroit backstroked out a two-meter lead over Kiichi Yoshida, which Kasley held against the great Reizo Koike, Olympic 200-meter record holder who earlier in the evening won that event in record-tying time. The lead permitted Lester Fick, sprinter from the New York Athletic Club, to finish ahead of Masanori Yusa, member of the Japanese quartet which set a world record for the 800-meter relay at the last Olympic Games.

Yusa made a courageous finish in an attempt to catch Fick as the American combination finished in 3m. 20.2s., the best recorded in competition. Drysdale covered his lap in 1m. 10s.; Kasley in 1m. 12.2s., and Fick finished in 58s.

Koike started the Japanese victory parade by equaling the world mark of 2m. 42.6s. for the 200-meter breaststroke, set two years ago in Paris by J. Cartonnet of France. He was trailed by Tetsuo Hamuro of Nihon University and Johnny Higgins of Olneyville, R. I.

With speedy Jim Gilhula of Detroit on the sidelines with an infected ear, Masanori Yusa of Nihon marked up Japan's second victory in the 200-meter freestyle, in 2m. 13.2s. John Macionis of Philadelphia was second, and Art Lindegren of Hollywood third.

Three brilliant Japanese swept the 1500-meters freestyle led by Gen Ishiharada of Meiji University. He covered the distance in 19m. 12s., followed by Shozo Makino of Waseda University and Hiroshi Negami of Rikkyo University in that order.

The Americans' first victory of the meet was in the final event—the 300-meter medley relay, Drysdale, Kasley and Fick defeating Kiichi Yoshida, Hoike, and Masanori Yusa. The summary.

200-Meter Breaststroke—Won by Reizo Koike, Japan; Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan, second; Johnny Higgins, United States, third. Time—2m. 42.6s. (equaling world mark set by J. Cartonnet, France, in 1933).

200-Meter Freestyle—Won by Masanori Yusa, Japan; John Macionis, U. S., second; Art Lindegren, U. S., third. Time—2m. 13.2s.

1600-Meter Freestyle—Won by Gen Ishiharada, Japan; Shozo Makino, Japan, second; Hiroshi Negami, Japan, third. Time—19m. 12s.

330-Meter Medley Relay—Won by the United States (Taylor Drysdale, Jack Kasley and Peter Fick). Time—3m. 20s.

Great Lakes Tennis Finals

ERIE, Penna., Aug. 17 (AP)—Byron Bauer of Erie and Gordon Robinson of Stamford, Ont., fought their way into the finals of the Great Lakes tennis tourney yesterday afternoon. They will battle it out in the finals today. Bauer eliminated Henley Sklarsky of Niagara Falls, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6 and Robinson downed the veteran Lowell Wingerd of Grand Rapids, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. Robinson and Sklarsky entered the finals of the doubles by beating Harold Newman and Walter Vollmer of St. Marys, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3, while Harry Keating and Ned Stafford of Niagara Falls, trounced Bauer and Joe Schmidt, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Barbara Duffy of Cleveland reached the finals of the women's singles by eliminating Joan Hanley of Erie, 6—2, 6—0. She will play Ruth Fishleigh of Ashawa, Canada who defeated Mrs. Morton Escher of Erie, 6—1, 6—0.

Boston Nine Triumphs

YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 17 (AP)—Boston Royal Giants, on a barnstorming tour of Nova Scotia, took a 1-0 victory from Pitcher Copie Leblanc and the Yarmouth Gateway baseball team today.

Dizzy Dean Wins Great Duel With Hal Schumacher

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Temperamental, long and lean Dizzy Dean of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals yesterday became the first major league pitcher of 1935 to reach the 20-victory level, when he blanked the New York Giants, 1 to 0, in the crucial series at the Polo Grounds. The triumph evened the five-game series at two victories for each club and advanced the Cardinals to within three contests of the Giants, who at the moment lead the National League pennant race.

It was one of the greatest baseball battles of the season and proved to any doubtful spectators that the Cardinals are still very much in this flag race. Opposing Dean was Hal Schumacher, Bill Terry's right-handed pitching ace, who likewise delivered sensational ball, but you can't beat a pitcher who is turning in a shutout performance. Dizzy allowed just three hits, one of which was a scratch infield single. Schumacher yielded five blows, but unfortunately for him and his mates, two of them came in the ninth inning.

Martin Scores Run

Pepper Martin, who once more is looking like the "wild horse" of several years ago, singled to right field in the ninth and stole second base, his sixteenth steal of the season. Manager Frankie Frisch beat out an infield single and Pepper reached third. He scored a moment later when Joe Medwick drove a long fly to deep center field.

The elder Dean was immense yesterday. His long right arm snapped like a whip at those Giants, driving them away from the plate when they edged up close. He gave only two bases on balls and struck out five. When big Diz wants to pitch, there isn't anyone greater.

Several times this year he has been criticized for temperamental outbursts on the diamond. His display of temper on June 4 at Pittsburgh was probably the most widely known. The Pirates scored four runs during early innings that Dean thought could have been avoided if his fielders had hustled, and Diz told them so. Later in the game, the Bucs pushed across four more runs and this time several of the Cardinal regulars accused their pitcher of "laying down." Then the trouble actually started.

A lengthy spell of oratory on the bench led to Dean and Joe Medwick openly challenging each other in front of the dugout. In this instance, fortunately hostilities did not drift beyond the verbal stage. Frisch, when the team had reached the clubhouse, gave a talk which his players will long remember, especially the parts where he mentioned sizable fines to any players who repeat what Diz and Joe had exhibited before the Pittsburgh customers that day.

Jeers Change to Cheers

Shortly after that uprising, the Cardinals returned home, and when Dean made his first appearance on the Sportsman's Park mound, he was greeted with a chorus of boos and a shower of lemons. But that day big Dizzy displayed his greatness, made three solid hits and defeated the Chicago Cubs in masterful manner.

Despite his actions, you must admire the fellow for one thing. He does not quit when the going gets rough. When he is cornered or in a tight situation, Diz is at his greatest. This distinguishing characteristic is typical of the entire Cardinal team. It is the main reason why the club may duplicate its feat of 1934, when it caught and passed the Giants in the final week of the race.

⁂

In the American League, yesterday, the Detroit Tigers retained their six-game lead over the Yankees, despite defeat at the hands of the seventh-place Washington Senators. Bump Hadley, speed-ball right-hander, held the Tigers to four hits, three of them singles. While this was taking place, the Yankees were throwing away a game to the Cleveland Indians by an 8-to-5 score. Twice the Yanks held the lead, but each time they lost it either because of errors, a wild pitch or a base on balls.

At St. Louis, Merritt Cain of the Browns set up a new American League strikeout record for the season when he fanned 13 Philadelphia batters, in scoring a 7-to-2 victory. The former high mark for the season was held by Johnny Allen of the Yankees, who struck out 11 Cleveland batters on May 11.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	70	48	.593
Columbus	65	52	.556
Indianapolis	65	53	.551
Kansas City	65	54	.546
St. Paul	58	55	.513
Milwaukee	61	58	.513
Toledo	46	68	.404
Louisville	38	80	.322

Results Aug. 16

Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 3, St. Paul 0.
St. Paul 11, Louisville 6.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 1, Columbus 0.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	36	25	.590
Portland	34	26	.567
San Francisco	33	26	.559
Los Angeles	32	27	.542
Seattle	31	28	.525
Oakland	30	31	.492
Sacramento	23	38	.377
Hollywood	22	40	.355

Results Aug. 16

Missions 5, Oakland 2.
Portland 3, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 1.
Only games scheduled.

Bears Develop Passing

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Chicago Bears are out to beat the 1934 college All-Stars at their own game of passing. Although college rules will be in effect at the football battle at Soldier Field, Aug. 29, Coach George Halas has decided to develop an aerial attack and use it from start to finish during the game. Five hours was devoted to passing yesterday in the Bear camp at Delafield, Wis. The All-Stars, a bit banged up after a week of scrimmaging, were scheduled to choose up sides for a practice game today at Dyche Stadium, Northwestern University.

Southern Association

Results Aug. 16

New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 8.
Knoxville 8, Memphis 4.
Little Rock 5, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 2, Birmingham 2 (tie).

Victory No. 20

Wide World

Dizzy Dean

St. Louis Cardinals, Who Blanked the Giants Yesterday on Three Hits

Shields-Budge Final in Casino Tennis Singles

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Tall, lean and red-haired Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., the most promising of the current United States Davis Cup crop, and New York's and Hollywood's Frank Shields today clash for the historic Newport Casino trophy on which is inscribed most of tennis' greatest names.

After carrying out his singles assignment, Shields will team with Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., his 6—3, 6—3, 6—4 victim in yesterday's singles semifinals, against Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., and Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., for the doubles titles.

Shields, playing the best tennis of the career he interrupted to become a film player, had an easy task subduing the methodical Parker. He gave a brilliant performance, but it was soon forgotten by the gallery that watched Budge feed Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, the tiny Atlanta giant killer, an overdose of his own medicine for an 8—6, 6—4, 6—1 triumph.

A year ago, in the national championships, Budge had to go five sets to perform this feat. Grant, the tourney's outstanding star up to yesterday's semifinals action, advanced through the Casino's star-studded field by running down stronger and taller rivals to his small size.

Like many another, "Bitsy" turned out to be just another who could not take it as well as he gave it. Budge set him galloping when he fired first shot into the Atlantan's court and when the terrific barrage ceased, Grant had but eight placements and no service aces to his credit against 37 and four for the highly promising Budge who seems destined for the same amateur peaks scaled by his Californian predecessor, Ellsworth Vines.

It took Hines and Culley almost four hours to qualify for the team finale with a 3—6, 17—15, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6 victory over Berkeley Bell of New York and Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J.

Shields and Parker took almost as long to eliminate the top-seeded Budge and Gene Mako, his California Davis Cup teammate, by scores of 7—9, 7—5, 10—8 and 6—3.

Chess Tournament Opens at Warsaw

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (AP)—Dr. S. Tartakower, captain of Poland's chess team, defeated Roberto Grau of Argentine Republic last night at the opening session of the biennial team tournament of the International Chess Federation. The other three games were adjourned.

At the conclusion of the first session's play, in which not one of the 10 matches was decided, the prospects of the United States team winning against Czechoslovakia were believed to be excellent. R. Fine, A. Kupchik and A. W. Dake all had good positions and F. J. Marshall, the American champion, was holding his own.

Twenty countries are represented. The prize is the Hamilton-Russell trophy, which was last won by the United States.

For the first round the teams were paired as follows: Poland vs. Argentina, Denmark vs. Yugoslavia, Austria vs. Switzerland, Finland vs. Latvia, Lithuania vs. France, Estonia vs. Ireland, Palestine vs. Italy, Rumania vs. Sweden, Great Britain vs. Hungary, Czechoslovakia vs. United States.

Play will continue daily for a total of 19 rounds until Aug. 31, when the teams with the highest total number of points will be declared winner of the international championship. Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, world champion, heads the French team of four.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	73	55	.570
Syracuse	72	58	.554
Buffalo	70	58	.547
Baltimore	68	61	.527
Toronto	68	62	.523
Newark	66	64	.508
Rochester	52	73	.416
Albany	43	81	.347

Results Aug. 16

Rochester 3, Baltimore 1.
Baltimore 2, Rochester 0.
Montreal 5, Newark 4.
Toronto 5, Albany 4.
Buffalo 9, Syracuse 1.

Legion Eleven to Play

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17 (AP)—Both aiming at a chance for the national title, the Trenton Schroths and the Syracuse, N. Y., Markson Juniors meet today in the opening game of the region II American Legion baseball championship. Trenton, the defending regional titleholder, will use its star battery of Vranecik and Valyo and Syracuse, champions of New York, will use J Cappeletti and Heindorf. The third team in the regional tourney, the Bronson-Hawley Post of Bridgeport, Conn., drew a bye and will meet the winner of today's game here tomorrow.

Maritime Golf Title

HALIFAX, Aug. 17 (AP)—J. M. Mathews, 54-year-old veteran from Baltimore, yesterday won the Maritime amateur golf championship by defeating Bryan Babcock, 20-year-old Halifax star, 3 and 2 in their 36-hole final match.

Western Junior Title Retained By Fred Haas

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 17 (AP)—Fred Haas Jr. was looking forward to new golf conquests today after being the first player to win the western junior championship two years in a row.

The 19-year-old Louisiana State University student accomplished his record-breaking feat yesterday by defeating Walter Burkemo, 17-year-old former Detroit caddy, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

Haas said he would attempt to qualify for the national amateur in the Chicago district trials next week and would make another bid for the national intercollegiate title next spring. He was runner-up to Ed White of the University of Texas, in the collegiate championship event this year.

His play in the junior tournament indicated a bright future for the youthful shotmaker. He played 101 holes over the difficult Oakland Hills layout in exactly par figures. For the first 72 holes he carded 292 strokes, compared to the 297 required by Cyril Walker when he won the national open over the same course in 1924.

Haas captured his second consecutive western junior title by virtue of his uncanny ability with his irons. His Detroit opponent matched him off the tees but could not cope with his iron play. In the final match he missed only one green out of 30 holes and a majority of his shots were within 10 feet of the pin. He missed an ace on the 210-yard 9th when his tee shot hit the pin and rolled away a few inches.

Haas went out in 36 on the morning round to gain a 2 up advantage. Burkemo kept within striking distance on the home nine but the champion birdied the long 18th and went to lunch with a four-hole lead. Burkemo hung on his trail in the afternoon and they played on even terms until Haas nearly scored his ace to go 5 up at the turn. He won the next two holes with a par and birdie, respectively, and ended the match when Burkemo narrowly missed a putt on the 12th.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	40	.633
St. Louis	65	42	.607
Chicago	68	46	.596
Pittsburgh	61	52	.540
Brooklyn	51	58	.468
Philadelphia	49	60	.450
Cincinnati	49	64	.434
Boston	30	80	.273

Results Aug. 16

St. Louis 1, New York 0.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 3.
One game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	68	39	.636
New York	61	44	.581
Boston	57	50	.533
Chicago	53	50	.515
Cleveland	53	53	.500
Philadelphia	46	55	.455
Washington	46	61	.430
St. Louis	36	68	.346

Results Aug. 16

Washington 8, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, Boston 3. (14 innings)
Cleveland 8, New York 5.

Where to Dine

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A Companion on the Camp Trail

THE question has been asked—and logically enough—how it is that, since I like to go camping alone and have spoken approvingly of the idea, I sometimes do an abrupt about-face and go camping with Charley. Is Charley, the questioner wants to know, a liability or an asset? Do I love solitude less, or Charley more?

Natural questions, and, although I have never made a fetish of consistency, I perhaps should do a little explaining.

It is good, I reiterate, to go camping alone. One travels faster; (although, after getting an early start in the morning and with all conditions favorable for putting some country behind me, I have upon occasion spent half a day following a brook to its source, just to locate its genesis, and with no use whatever for the information once I had secured it). There is the feeling, too, of being on one's own—not bravado, not foolhardiness, but an honest joy in doing for one's self, in meeting the forest hand to hand; taking from it shelter and warmth, profiting by its instruction, and feeling its peace, day by day, strike deep within.

* * *

SOME THINGS A MAN cannot do, except alone. I found a tiny brook, one day, and lay down to drink from it; raising my eyes afterward I was struck by a peculiarity of form that called for scrutiny. And with scrutiny the illusion grew. There was a tiny falls three inches high, where the water spilled across a little shelf, and such was the combination of dimensions and perspective that one might have been gazing at a river. The three-inch drop expanded and retreated until it was a shimmering fall of forty feet; the tiny basin below grew into a deep, abundant pool into which the white water sank, turned black, and boiled in solid swirls and eddies. Twigs became logs along the bank; pebbles were boulders as tall as a man. Along this beach would be the portage for the canoeists; at this little bar they might stop and boil the kettle, before tackling the sharp climb to round the falls. Light and shadow were there, and sound, and a fine spray.

At length I moved; an inch either way and the picture vanished. I arose from that drink as from a dream; without moving my body I had visited a far country.

Would that have happened with a partner along? Probably not. He would have said, "Well, you can't lie there all day, you know," and splashed through the fairyland with boots twice bigger than the fairyland itself.

* * *

THE OTHER SIDE of the shield is that a good partner can add much to the pleasure of a trip—only he adds it in other ways. It is good to have someone to prepare with. In some ways it simplifies equipment—a tent for two, for example, is not twice as heavy as a tent for one; and one canoe does for both. There is a nice division of labor in camp routine—one can cook while the other hews and draws. Two can help each other over hard spots in the trail. Two can laugh at one joke. And, when winter comes, two can reminisce much better than one.

A *good* partner—there's the important adjective. Many who are agreeable companions in town are out of place in the woods. The good partner—(we are gradually getting around to Charley)—does his share of the work, and a little more. He doesn't say, "Looks as though we'll have to have more wood." He takes his ax and cuts more wood. He is quick to adapt himself to the other's whims, and willing to express whims of his own, that his partner may have opportunity to reciprocate. He can laugh while rain runs inside his shirt and drips from his hat brim into the pancake batter. And, when you come to the end of a long portage and look for the first time on a wild, unspoiled lake, he will be quiet, and feast his eyes, as long as you will.

* * *

FROM WOLF LAKE to Big Bear the portage is a hundred and eighty rods. Charley and I had been over it with the packs, and had found a stretch of corduroy across a certain slough. Later we came that way with the canoe; it was a heavy scow, waterlogged and paint encrusted, and we teamed together to carry it, inverted, on our heads. It required a nice adjustment of pace, but we had done it before.

When we came to the corduroy the problem was more complicated, for the spacing of the logs did not match our stride. We paused and considered. If both started at the same instant, jumped for the next log and paused again, we might make it. We decided to try it. We teetered like rope walkers, achieved equilibrium, and prepared.

"Whoop," said Charley, and we jumped. Splendid—equilibrium stayed with us. We tried it again successfully; and the third time, and the fourth. In some miraculous way our rubber shod feet clung to the wet logs. "It's getting to be fun," said Charley. "Are you ready? Whoo—"

He never got the final "p" out, for one foot shot off the end of the log and into the muck. Slowly he began to lean, still clinging to the canoe on his head; the foot on the log remained firmly in place, the foot in the muskeg slowly sank. Ankle disappeared, then boot top, and knee. Just below the belt line he came to rest, with the canoe gently pressing his left side into the mud.

Neither said anything. We rolled the canoe to one side and I gave him a hand; we heaved in unison and inched him out. With his sheath knife he scraped away the mud, methodically and without personal bias. He was thinking something; his lips moved soundlessly and a little flicker came about their corners.

We went on, and camped that night on Big Bear. After we were in our blankets Charley suddenly sat up.

"I've got it!" he announced, with vast satisfaction. "'Rumpelstiltskin.'"

* * *

ANOTHER SUMMER, ON another lake, we let our skiff drift on shore at the appointed time. We had promised to ferry two transients across the lake. I made the painter fast to the stake; Charlie looked at his watch in the fading light. "It's about that time," he said.

We watched up the trail, but they did not come. No matter; the northern twilight was long, and time of no consequence anyway. We sat in the boat and watched the landscape grow dim about us. The evening breeze fell away to nothing; little wisps and ravelings of air ruffled the water in dainty streaks, and then they, too, ceased. There was no motion of the boat, and the water was smooth as celluloid. Around its margin the lake was rimmed dark with the reflection of Norway pines; toward the far shore lake and pines merged into formless shadow. Above us, and below us, stars came; we floated in a double boat, with sky above and sky below.

Because we were long quiet the woods came alive about us. The stars below us suddenly dipped and swirled, and the counterfeit sky broke into widening concentric rings, their center marking where a bass had leaped almost at our gunwale. Frogs sent their booming "knuckle, knuckle," from the shallows. We began to hear activity in the thicket ashore: twigs snapped, branches rattled together, and there was the occasional stamping of little hoofs. A winged shadow passed near us and floated soundlessly into the top of a dead pine.

* * *

ABRUPTLY THERE WAS a snort, a crash from the thicket, then silence; and the owl slipped away from the dead tree as silently as he had come. Then feet crunched in the gravel of the trail, and a flashlight glowed rudely back among the trees. Intimate night had fled; there remained simply darkness.

Charley roused himself and made ready for our passengers. He looked at me regretfully. "I guess that's all," he said; and I knew what he meant.

That's why it is that I like to go camping with Charley.

JOHN F. HAYES

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PINES: *A Block Print by Margaret Whitt emore*

Rural Reverie

SHOULD one happen to come from Windsor, bound by road for Egham, one would go through the flat broad meadows lying opposite the islet of Runnymede, the place where centuries ago King John was forced to sign Magna Charta.

In the heart of the glad season, in the leafy month of June, Runnymede, with its river, vales and hills, presents a scene full of quiet beauty, of the fresh and green placidity that pervades the Midland counties of England.

The river brims over grassy lawns, groves of willows on the bank dip their branches in the water, hedges rustle in response to the gentlest summer air, triumphant and superb swans move slowly along with the current; the meadows are starred with flowers, and small white clouds, like snowy cobwebs, weave sweet designs on the pale blue background of the sky.

At the end of the meadows where hedges enclose the road, the river makes a sudden bend, so that between the water-way and thoroughfare a small flat, triangular piece of grass is left, on which, all the summer through, nomads of all descriptions are wont to pitch their camp. . . .

One day in the summer of last year I was walking across the meadows on my way to Egham when I came to this camping-place. A covered cart stood near the river bank; close to it a man was chopping wood, and in the roadway I met a girl leading a big brown horse. She was not pretty. Her face was freckled, she was slim, she had fluffy yellow hair, her eyes were grey and her mouth was large yet well formed. The sun had tanned her fair skin brown. Her jacket was pink, her petticoat blue, and a red and yellow spotted handkerchief hung about her throat. Her feet were bare, and in spite of her lack of beauty, she moved like an empress, for a certain sylvan grace was impressed on her person, on her rags, and on her every movement. She stood stroking the horse's neck and stared at me as I drew nearer, and seemed as though she expected me to speak to her. I then stopped and we looked at one another. But the horse first made acquaintance, for it rubbed its head against my sleeve. . . .

"'Ee seems to know you, don't 'ee?" she said, as with yet more friendly gestures the creature nibbled my hat.

Then again we looked at one another, silently making friends. A dog barked, a cock crowed, lambs bleated in the adjoining field, a cow pushed its head through the leaves of a hedge close by. A sweet perfume of earth and moisture rose from the hedges on the river bank, and for the moment I felt at peace and sympathy with the whole world.—RANEE MARGARET OF SARAWAK, in "Impromptus." (London: Edward Arnold.)

Between Sea and Sky

PRONE on the warm rocks we lay, completely relaxed and at peace. Directly above us in the blue zenith—so high that they were barely visible—four sea gulls soared, their wings almost motionless as they circled and planed. Far below us the incoming tide surged against the cliffs; the sound was pleasant and soothing. We felt suspended between sea and sky, delightfully remote and detached. It was as if the past had never been and the future would never be. Here was rest and unutterable tranquillity.

The soft breeze wafted to us the delicate perfume of wild roses and the spicy fragrance of sun-warmed bayberry. Goldenrod, harebells, and pink-striped morning-glories grew in the crevices of the rocks about us, inviting the bees whose persistent droning rebuked our idleness. Summer was not their holiday time.

On the horizon one white sail gleamed. A few small clouds drifted lazily across the sky. Somewhere a lobsterman was inspecting his pots, the faint but unmistakable put-put of his engine and the mewing of scavenging gulls in his wake just audible above the hiss and boom of the ocean below us. . . . Content, remote, and wholly at peace we lay, amid the lengthening shadows of the afternoon.

The Barrie Background

BARRIE'S father was a handloom weaver to trade, although, as we have suggested, he might have occupied a position of some importance in a loom-shop. He was a man of sterling character, a good churchman, and a Chartist. Dr. Alexander Whyte, who knew him well, speaking of his younger days, said he became one of the saintliest men he ever knew. Barrie himself, although he has not written of him as of his other parent, held him in highest esteem. "He was a most loving as he was always a well-loved husband, a man I am very proud to be able to call my father." He was not only one of nature's gentlemen, but he had a shrewd wisdom of his own. It is said that a certain lady, inquiring about the origin of Dr. Whyte, once asked him if it were true that in his younger days he had been a shoemaker in Kirriemuir. His answer was characteristic. "Aye, and a gey puir shoemaker he was; but he's been a fine preacher to many folk in Edinburgh who were sair needing it." The lady, he happened to know, was a member of Dr. Whyte's congregation!

Of Margaret Ogilvy one need not write at length. "When you looked into her eyes you knew, as if He had told you, why God had sent her into the world—it was to open the minds of all who looked to beautiful thoughts." . . .

David Barrie and his wife as members of the South Free Church were brought under the influence of Daniel Cormick, the minister who came out at the Disruption. This good man's influence cannot be over-estimated in the qualities which went to make up their home. He was not a learned man; indeed, he used to declare that it was only by the leniency of his professors that he scraped through college at all, but he had unworldliness of mind and simplicity of character. Attending his church Sunday after Sunday, both Barrie's parents were trained in a natural piety which did not fail in the coming days to have its influence on their son. It may be confidently said of Barrie's writings that they are wholesome through and through. He has written nothing on which Daniel Cormick would not have pronounced his blessing.—JOHN KENNEDY, in "Thrums and the Barrie Country." (London: Heath Cranton.)

Hollyhocks in Town

They lift tall spires of apricot and rose
Against the dark wall of a city street,
Who should be growing in the garden-close
Of some old seaside town, where winds are fleet.

Where gabled houses face the morning sun
With small-paned windows set like watchful eyes,
To see the sailboats vanish, one by one,
In still migration under cobalt skies.

There they could tower by southernwood and phlox,
Drop folded blossoms on a sun-browned turf,
Near gray sheep cropping by the grayer rocks,
Whose weak cries drown in thunder of the surf.

Yet here they build, with brightly-bannered stalks,
A shelter from the crowd of human kind,
And bring the tang of salt to one who walks
In city ways with ocean-going mind.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER

An Infallible Guide

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MAN whose necessity it seemed to be to "look through the shows of things into things," as someone puts it, or, in other words, who was impelled by a lifelong desire to pierce the glamour of life and find its substance, devoted much time during many years to studying, comparing, and meditating upon the writings of great thinkers, both ancient and modern. He was so thoroughly in earnest that it was his custom to make extracts of passages which appeared to him of especial value, or at least to index them for convenient reference. This earnest and persistent search for truth had its good effect upon his character, for he conscientiously endeavored to practice the virtues inculcated; but when Christian Science came into his life, pointing him to the Bible, he mentally compared himself to a placer miner who patiently filters surface deposits in the hope of finding a few grains of gold, while ignoring a mine close at hand from which he could extract gold in nuggets.

This man had believed that he knew the Bible, but in fact it was a sealed book to him until the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, showed him the golden thread of truth running through and perfectly co-ordinating every page from Genesis to Revelation. Applying the "key," and thus entering into understanding of the Book of books, he quickly saw that there is no higher vision, no more profound wisdom, no teaching loftier, deeper, broader, than that contained therein. As Mrs. Eddy writes in her book "No and Yes" (p. 21): "The Science that Jesus demonstrated, whose views of Truth Confucius and Plato but dimly discerned, Science and Health interprets. It was not a search after wisdom; it was wisdom, and it grasped in spiritual law the universe,—all time, space, immortality, thought, extension."

Yet still men seek elsewhere, failing to translate into action the beautiful precepts to which moral assent is given, because ignorant of any practical method by which this can be done. For instance, the greatest thinkers, both ancient and modern, agree that the forgiveness of injuries is a moral demand; but only from the Gospels, illumined by Science, may the way be learned to that spiritual height on which Jesus stood when he prayed (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." The clearness of their understanding, derived from his teaching, enabled his disciples to triumph over the flesh and to demonstrate divine Love sublimely. These results are found today when the light thrown upon the Bible by Christian Science makes plain the impotence, the nothingness, of malice and draws a line of demarcation between the fellow man whom we can love and the false belief which temporarily sways him when he strives to injure another.

Again, it is generally admitted that fear is a basic cause of misfortune; yet where in profane literature can we find a specific rule for ridding the race of fear? How can men help fearing, so long as they believe in the power of evil—so long as they are ignorant of the transcendent truth that God, good, is the only power? The Bible states this truth; Jesus proclaimed it; Christian Science again declares it to this generation.

As we consider the mournful phenomena called sickness and death, we see that a vein of sadness runs through all philosophy based on human reasoning, for the uninspired thinker can only urge resignation and a blind trust that somewhere, somehow, all will yet be well. How vastly different the view to be drawn from the glowing pages of Holy Writ, full of hope and healing, of truths provable by anyone who understands them, just as statements of mathematical law are provable! "If any man will do his [God's] will," said Jesus, "he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself" (John 7:17). Grief is effectively destroyed as one learns that sin, sickness, and death are abnormalities, unknown in the universe created by God, and to be destroyed eventually by an understanding of and obedience to divine law.

In thousands of homes where formerly the Bible grew dusty from disuse, it now is worn out from eager handling, being consulted daily for practical guidance. Its men and women become kin as we see that their temptations and troubles were the same as those of today, and that in those far-off centuries they demonstrated spiritual, eternal laws which still remain for us to demonstrate. Jesus becomes indeed an elder brother as the significance of his saying is gained (John 20:17): "I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God." Oriental setting and diction no longer conceal the vitality of these sacred writings. The gracious promises of peace and joy both here and hereafter are more precious than ever to the student who learns how to comply with the conditions upon which these promises depend.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 358): "Christian Science is neither made up of contradictory aphorisms nor of the inventions of those who scoff at God. It presents the calm and clear verdict of Truth against error, uttered and illustrated by the prophets, by Jesus, by his apostles, as is recorded throughout the Scriptures."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

White Roses

NOTHING was ever whiter than the white
Of roses in that garden. Summer long
They carved themselves in ivory against
Thin jasper foliage of river green.
Whiter they were than the white cottage walls
Or painted window-casement ivy-spread,
Or the starched curtains or the china dogs.
And when in that dim aftermath of light,
Before the moon came silvering the night,
When all else darkened softly out of sight,
The roses in that garden still were white.

PEARL STRACHAN

Ein unfehlbarer Führer

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Mann, der anscheinend aus innerem Antrieb „durch den Schein der Dinge hindurch in die Dinge hinein sah", wie jemand sich ausdrückte, mit andern Worten, der sein Leben lang von dem Verlangen getrieben war, durch das Blendwerk des Lebens hindurch seinen wahren Inhalt zu finden, widmete jahrelang viel Zeit dem Erforschen und Vergleichen der Schriften großer Denker des Altertums und der Neuzeit und dem Nachdenken darüber. Er nahm es so ernst, daß er Auszüge aus Stellen zu machen pflegte, die ihm besonders wertvoll schienen, oder sich wenigstens ein alphabetisches Verzeichnis davon anlegte, um sie leicht aufzufinden. Dieses ernste und anhaltende Suchen nach Wahrheit hatte eine gute Wirkung auf seinen Charakter; denn er war gewissenhaft bestrebt, die eingeprägten Wahrheiten anzuwenden. Als aber die Christliche Wissenschaft in sein Leben kam und ihn auf die Bibel hinwies, kam er sich wie ein Goldwäscher vor, der geduldig Ablagerungen an der Erdoberfläche siebt in der Hoffnung, einige Goldkörnchen zu finden, während er ein nahes Bergwerk, aus dem er ganze Klumpen Gold herausholen könnte, nicht beachtet.

Dieser Mann hatte geglaubt, daß er die Bibel kenne; aber sie war ihm tatsächlich ein versiegeltes Buch, bis ihm das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy den goldenen Faden der Wahrheit zeigte, der sich vom 1. Buch Mose bis zur Offenbarung hindurchzieht und jede Seite vollkommen einreiht. Als er den „Schlüssel" anwandte und so das Buch der Bücher verstehen lernte, sah er bald, daß es keine höhere Erkenntnis, keine tiefere Weisheit, keine erhabenere, gründlichere, umfassendere Lehre als die darin enthaltene gibt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in ihrem Buche „Nein und Ja" (S. 21): „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit legt die Wissenschaft aus, die Jesus bewies, dessen Wahrheitsanschauungen Konfuzius und Plato nur schwach erkannten. Sie war kein Forschen nach Weisheit; sie war Weisheit, und sie erfaßte im geistigen Gesetz das Weltall,—alle Zeit, allen Raum, alle Unsterblichkeit, alles Denken, alle Ausdehnung".

Dennoch suchen die Menschen noch anderwärts und versäumen, die herrlichen Unterweisungen, denen sie sittlich zustimmen, in die Tat umzusetzen, weil sie kein anwendbares Verfahren kennen, demgemäß sie es tun können. Die größten Denker des Altertums und der Neuzeit stimmen z. B. darin überein, daß das Vergeben von Kränkungen eine sittliche Forderung ist; aber nur die Evangelien im Lichte der Wissenschaft lehren den Weg zu jener geistigen Höhe, auf der Jesus stand, als er betete (Luk. 23, 34): „Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun!" Durch ihr klares Verständnis seiner Lehre konnten auch seine Jünger über das Fleisch siegen und die göttliche Liebe erhaben beweisen. Diese Ergebnisse finden wir heute, wenn wir in dem Lichte, das die Christliche Wissenschaft auf die Bibel wirft, die Machtlosigkeit, die Nichtsheit der Bosheit erkennen und zwischen unserem Mitmenschen, den wir lieben können, und der falschen Annahme, die ihn vorübergehend beherrscht, wenn er einen andern zu verletzen trachtet, unterscheiden.

Ferner wird allgemein zugegeben, daß Furcht die Grundursache von Unglück ist. Aber wo in der Weltliteratur können wir eine ausdrückliche Regel finden, um das Menschengeschlecht von Furcht zu befreien? Wie können die Menschen furchtlos sein, solange sie an die Macht des Bösen glauben, solange sie die übersinnliche Wahrheit, daß Gott, das Gute, die einzige Macht ist, nicht kennen? Die Bibel legt diese Wahrheit dar, Jesus verkündigte sie, die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt sie dem heutigen Geschlecht aufs neue.

Betrachten wir die beklagenswerten Erscheinungen Sünde und Tod, so sehen wir, wie sich durch die ganze auf menschliches Folgern gegründete Weltanschauung ein Zug der Trauer hindurchzieht; denn der nicht erleuchtete Denker kann nur zu Ergebung und dem blinden Vertrauen raten, daß irgendwo, irgendwie einmal noch alles gut gehen werde. Aber wie grundverschieden ist die Anschauung, die wir aus der Heiligen Schrift erlangen können, die voller Hoffnung und Heilung, voller Wahrheiten ist, die jeder, der sie versteht, ebenso wie die Darlegungen der Rechenregeln beweisen kann! „So jemand will des [Gottes] Willen tun", sagte Jesus, „der wird innewerden, ob diese Lehre von Gott sei oder ob ich von mir selbst rede" (Joh. 7, 17). Kummer wird dadurch wirksam vernichtet, daß man verstehen lernt, daß Sünde, Krankheit und Tod unnatürlich, in dem von Gott geschaffenen Weltall unbekannt sind und schließlich durch das Verständnis und die Befolgung des göttlichen Gesetzes vernichtet werden müssen.

In unzähligen Familien, wo die Bibel früher unbenützt verstaubte, ist sie heute infolge fleißigen Gebrauchs abgegriffen, da sie täglich als praktischer Führer zu Rate gezogen wird. Wir fühlen uns den Gestalten in der Bibel verwandt, wenn wir sehen, daß ihre Versuchungen und Sorgen dieselben waren wie die heutigen, und daß sie vor Jahrhunderten geistige, ewige Gesetze bewiesen, die auch wir zu beweisen haben. Jesus wird in der Tat unser älterer Bruder, wenn man die Bedeutung seines Ausspruchs erfaßt (Joh. 20, 17): „Ich fahre auf zu meinem Vater und zu eurem Vater, zu meinem Gott und zu eurem Gott" Die morgenländische Form und Ausdrucksweise verbirgt heute die Lebenskraft dieser heiligen Schriften nicht mehr. Die gnädigen Verheißungen des Friedens und der Freude sowohl hier als auch hiernach sind für den Schüler wertvoller als je, wenn er die Bedingungen erfüllen lernt, von denen diese Verheißungen abhängig sind.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 358): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist weder aus widerspruchsvollen Aphorismen zusammengesetzt noch aus den Erfindungen derer, die Gottes spotten. Sie stellt den ruhigen und klaren Urteilsspruch der Wahrheit über den Irrtum dar, welcher, wie es durch die ganze Heilige Schrift hindurch berichtet wird, von den Propheten, von Jesus und seinen Aposteln ausgesprochen und veranschaulicht wurde".

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Summer Music in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

GERMAN musical activities this year were without the usual summer interval. Circumstances had brought about decisive alterations in the musical situation. Owing to the change of personnel on the council dealing with the music of the Reich, the state organization of German musical affairs presents an almost entirely new picture. The essential points are already known. Richard Strauss has resigned his post as president and has decided to settle in Vienna, where Felix von Weingartner exerts supreme control over the Vienna Staatsoper and the influence of Wilhelm Furtwängler is not to be underestimated.

In justification of his action Strauss pleaded that he wished to make room for younger men. The "youngsters" are Dr. Peter Raabe, as president of the council, and Dr. Paul Gräner, as head of the Union of Professional German Composers. The Herren Hugo Rasch and Hermann Stange have also been made members of the Präsidial Rat (council).

* * *

Almost simultaneously with Strauss's resignation Prof. Gustav Havemann left the music council. Havemann is one of the most distinguished pupils of Joseph Joachim. Since 1920 he has been professor of violin at the Berlin Staat Hochschule for Music. As the first violin of a string quartet he has for many years made a stand for the most modern music, including the works of Ernst Krenek, Arnold Schönberg, Alban Berg and even Alois Hába's quarter-tone quartet. From the very first day of the National Socialist régime he took a prominent part in the foundation of the music council. His position, however, became difficult when he constituted himself a champion of Paul Hindemith and showed a certain amount of sympathy with the German "advance guard."

With the present combination on the council the productive talent of the coming generation is not likely to find much encouragement. The concert programs and advertisements of the German radio announcements show a steady decrease in contemporary music and hardly any works by composers under middle age. Hindemith and his followers are not represented at all. The Schönberg school figures only in incidental music and is rarely heard. The same is true of the attempts at classicism of Walter Gronostay, Winfried Zillig and Norbert von Hannenheim. Of the talented South German "advance guard" only Werner Egk succeeded in being heard with his polytonal folklore opera, "Die Zaubergeige."

Among the older composers who have lately come to the fore it is not the revolutionaries nor the more progressive talents who predominate, but rather the conventionally conservative. Speaking generally, there appears to be a tendency to reduce German musical life to the commonplace, a tendency which—after years of productive and stimulating endeavor—discloses a characteristic trait of the "Biedermeier" style.

* * *

In conformity with such ideals it is natural that in the domain of the operetta an old-fashioned composer like Paul Lincke should once more come into public favor. He belongs, so far as the younger musical generation is concerned, to the mythical personalities of old Berlin. About 1900 he was Germany's most popular composer, not only because of his character sketches such as the famous "Parade der Zinnsoldaten," but also on account of his sensational successes in operetta, which found an echo in international circles. When, last year, a Volkstheater in the east of Berlin ventured on a revival of his "Grigri," it was obvious that Lincke was still very much in favor with the working and lower middle classes. His "Frau Luna," a fantastic piece of vivid local color, achieved a series of successes at the Volksbühne this summer.

Besides Berlin, there are a number of towns which offer musical entertainments of more or less local interest. Munich, for instance, has its usual annual festival plays: Wagner performances at the opera house and evenings of Mozart at the Residenztheater with the ideal background of the enchanting Rococo Hall. Dresden brought its festival week to a successful close with the première of the "Schweigsame Frau" (Silent Woman) as its apex.

There are to be no performances in Bayreuth this year. Detmold, however, is giving a Richard Wagner Festival Week instead. There seems to be no obvious reason for this, as this town has, until recently, been looked upon as the home of Brahms and Albert Lortzing (both of them spent a couple of years there during their lifetime). The concert and operatic performances therefore present also works other than those of Wagner. The conductors are Karl Elmendorff, director of the Bayreuth "Ring" performances, and Rudolf Schulz-Dornburg, founder and leader of the new and excellent Flieger Orchestra. The center of interest of this festival is Han Pfitzner, the remarkable Romantic German composer, with his biggest operatic work entitled "Armen Heinrich." No secret is made of his keen disappointment at the way his life's work has been disregarded by the musical movement of present-day Germany. The many deserved honors which are being paid him may, it is apparently hoped, pave the way to a reconciliation.

Soviet Art in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A SOVIET art exhibition, consisting of paintings and black-and-whites, is attracting museum goers to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. The show is sponsored by the American Russian Institute of San Francisco.

Of the two sections, by far the more interesting is that of black-and-whites. In this field Russia was always uniquely strong, being rivalled possibly only by Germany, and the continuance of the tradition is evident in the present collection.

Here one finds sensitive and charming illustrations for the new Soviet editions of the classics—Dickens, Longfellow, Nekrasov, the two Tolstoys, Zola and others.

It is interesting to find echoes of the Byzantine iconographic tradition—a certain severity, a dryness and precision of line, an economy of means—in the engraved portraits of Soviet leaders or designs for air mail stamps. But such is the paradox of art in modern Russia, that while its content has changed, there has been no revolutionary change in the artistic treatment.

* * *

Standing out even from the general high level of the black-and-white exhibits are Budogosky's illustrations for "Great Expectations"; Etchelstov's engraved portraits of Géricault and Prudhon, and of the artists Picasso and Gauguin; Mochalov's illustration for "The Song of Hiawatha"; Gerasimov's series of nineteenth-century types, illustrating Nekrasov's poem, "Who Lives Well in Russia," and four portraits by Pavlov. The young artist, Elena Sakhnovskaya, is represented by her series of women revolutionists. Among several drawings, "Anichkov Bridge, Leningrad," by Krugliakova, an older woman artist, must be mentioned.

Artists of Soviet Russia have preserved a national flavor in the graphic arts to a greater extent than they have in their painting, which, in a general way, reflects modern French influences. There is nothing "Soviet" about it except the choice of themes with a sociological content.

A drawback to the full development of a new Russian art is the circumstance that many contemporary Russian artists live and work outside of Russia. The modern big three—Shukhaev, Grigoriev and Yakovlev—have built in Paris an art movement amounting to a new Russian school. Older masters, among them Doboujinsky and Benoit, also work in Paris. And Soudeikine, an exponent of a Russian national style if there ever was one, is becoming identified with America.

Standing out in the exhibition here is Igor Grabar's painting, "Springtime." Color, rhythm, mood—their appeal is present.

* * *

From the collection of the Russian Museum in Leningrad come three paintings by Petrov-Vodkin. They show sound craftsmanship and, two of them, "Earthquake in Crimea" and "Shah y Sinda, Samarkand," a feeling for the exotic.

Deyneka, one of the most promising young artists of modern Russia is represented by a large painting in oils, "Rest." It will be remembered that he captured the Honorable Award at the last Carnegie show. His painting there, "Girl on Balcony," seemed somehow more interesting than his present oil. But whatever this artist paints reflects his sure, light touch and his feeling for color.

Reminiscent of *genre* paintings of nineteenth-century Russia are such compositions as Nina Korotkova's "Frontier Guard Patrol" and Midler's "Red Sailors' Swimming Contest," although here again the subjects are drawn from Soviet life.

Olga Kolmakova's "Winter Sport" is a pleasing small painting. Ekaterina Zernova's "Portrait" is interesting. There is a "Winter Landscape" by Ryahsky that is serene and sensitive.

A collection of African Negro art, now current at the San Francisco Museum, offers a rare opportunity to enjoy and study one of the great sculptural traditions of mankind.

The 225 objects comprising the exhibit include the most interesting pieces shown last April at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, augmented by important pieces from the Ratton collection, lent through the courtesy of Pierre Matisse of New York.

The wooden sculptures can hardly be more than 150 years old, since the white termites of Africa destroy in time all wood. But the gold, ivory and bone ornaments, the utilitarian but beautifully conceived objects in copper and iron and the Benin bronzes lay claim to a greater antiquity, some of them conceivably dating from as early as the sixteenth century. The clay masks dug up by a German expedition at Ife may be contemporaneous with Egypt of the Pharaohs.

NADIA LAVROVA

By Vasari, Rome

A Fresco by Romano Dazzi, Representing Athletic Sports; Part of the Mural Paintings for the Mussolini Forum in Rome

A Midsummer Night's Dream

By Percy Allen

London

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," more or less in the form in which we know it today, was probably first played in midwinter, at Greenwich Palace, on Jan. 26, 1595, for the marriage of Lord Derby to Lord Oxford's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Vere, who, incidentally, is the historic original of the baby girl, Perdita, in "A Winter's Tale."

That Shakespeare enjoyed writing this, the world's best fairy-play, is proved by the lyrical and satiric zest with which he set about his task; and by the fact—as it seems to be—that he made use of the occasion to write into his fantasy something of his own doubtless complicated love affairs—an assumption made practically certain by the number of Shakesperean sonnets, written, as is generally thought, about the mid fifteen-nineties, in which his "Midsummer Dream" quite obviously haunts the poet's mind—I mean the "summer story" allusion of sonnet 98, and all those "shadows," "dreams," "quick elements" and "swift messengers" written of in sonnets 43-45. Most patent of all the dream-motives, perhaps, is the "nimble thought" of No. 14, which can "jump both sea and land" more swiftly than Puck himself, who—personifying the dramatist's own lightning-mind—can girdle "the earth in 40 minutes."

* * *

Shakespeare, then, enjoyed himself over his dream; thereby providing delight for millions of posterity, though to none of them all, down the centuries, I imagine, more pleasure than to us, in this ideal summer of 1935. For we saw what was certainly the best production of "The Dream" that I have ever seen. Last year's performance was good; but, this year, Mr. Robert Atkins, with Puck's closing words, perhaps, in mind:—

Gentles, do not reprehend,
If you pardon, we will mend—

has, under our full and hopeful pardon, mended and developed his production into a sufficiently rounded entertainment, played beneath the stars, and before a fairy-haunted forest filled with the wistfully mysterious beauty of darkness and of dawn.

* * *

The newcomers to the company all make for its strength. Mr. John Laurie's Thisbe was as clever a piece of unforced comedy as could be wished; showing well how important a small part can become in the keeping of a trained Shakesperean actor. Mr. Baliol Holloway (Theseus) is always a valuable addition to any classical cast; and the new quartet of lovers, Messrs. Geoffrey Edwards and Hubert Gregg (Lysander and Demetrius), Miss Leslie Wareing (Helena) and Miss Rosalyn Boulter (Hermia) did quite well. I do not remember to have seen Miss Boulter before. She is, at present, a little theatrical; but she has good looks, and, I think, the makings of an actress.

Among the newly-come women, however, Miss Fay Compton, as Titania, stood out well above the others, and is easily among the best Fairy Queens I have seen. Her diction is excellent and, while playing with a very human sincerity, she cleverly conveyed something of the elfin, other-world quality that this actress has shown us before, in "Mary Rose." Miss Compton's scenes with Bottom—once more admirably played by Robert Atkins—were fine Shakesperean duologues. Miss Phyllis Terry sings her lines from Oberon—and her laughs also—with such purity and sweetness of tone that I sometimes wish she would sing the whole part; and Mr. Leslie French's Puck remains—more, even, than last year—among the most vividly conceived, rightly imagined and admirably executed Shakesperean performances that our generation has seen. He is a joy to watch, whether as Oberon's messenger or as mischievous mother to the four weary lovers.

On the first and second nights, two vast audiences, beneath a starry sky, delighted in an altogether enchanting entertainment, of which our stage may be legitimately proud.

At the Open Air Theater—A Midsummer Night's Dream, by William Shakespeare, produced by Robert Atkins, July 30, 1935.

For Better Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

YET another huge organization has been formed in Britain with the object of winning for the United Kingdom the blue ribbon of the cinema world. Mr. C. M. Woolf, for many years a managing director of the Gaumont-British company, has secured financial backing to the extent of £1,250,000 with which to produce a program of pictures which it is optimistically hoped will change the balance of film power to a remarkable extent.

Mr. Woolf has already made arrangements with British and Dominions to build a new £300,000 studio at Elstree next year, and he has signed up some of the most celebrated of British and foreign stars.

It is curious that when these and similar giant plans are brought forward for making bigger and better pictures, no one ever seems to sit down to inquire seriously just what it is that causes the majority of the films that are being made today to be less good than they might be. Yet, unless something like this is done, it is unlikely that much progress will be registered. For, unless you know what the defect is, it is improbable that you will remove it.

* * *

The first thing that strikes the observer of the cinema industry is its immense technical accomplishment. When Hardy wrote "The Dynasts" he got hold of a conception the magnificence of which has not been rivaled since Milton published "Paradise Lost." Some — in fact, a great deal—of the grandeur of the original idea is manifested in the finished work. But much is lost through Hardy's technical shortcomings. He simply proved unable to carry through to the end the exalted verse that was necessary to the full expression of the greatness of his underlying conception.

The films as an art and an industry show no technical failings like this. In everything that concerns the means of expression—in photography, in grouping, in sound recording, in the handling of crowds, in cutting and in directing—their accomplishment and skill are amazing. That is why the setting up of new and superber studios, and even the advent of the color film in "Becky Sharp," ultimately mean so little to the perceptive student of cinema progress. For these things merely make a trifle better those elements of the films that are already astoundingly good; they do nothing to take from it those elements which so frequently defeat all its resources. The chief of these is the poverty of its imaginative outlook.

Three directions in which this poverty displays itself instantly present themselves. In the first place, the films are often spoiled by a sort of hard-boiled sentimentality, generally manifesting itself in the belief that the possession of money guarantees happiness and culture. An example of this occurred in the entertaining picture, "Christopher Bean," in which Miss Marie Dressler starred. In the play of the same name, little stress was laid upon the fact that at the end of the story the faithful Welsh serving maid came into possession of the fortune derived from Bean's pictures. The essence of the matter was rightly shown to be the spiritual quality of her unselfish devotion.

This was not so in the film, whose peak moment was the triumphant discovery that the servant was after all a rich woman. This, it was naïvely assumed, would at once transform her into a contented and cultured person, when the entire point of the story was that she wanted, not money, but love, not culture, but kindness. This uncritical trust in the power of wealth falsifies innumerable films. It is hard-boiled because exaltation of money is usually associated with 100 per cent, "no nonsense" business men; it is sentimental because it does not face the patent fact of ordinary existence that the profitable use of great wealth is an art comparatively rarely acquired.

* * *

Secondly, the cinema shows frequently an inept use of paradox. The long roll of gangster films, dealing with savage lawbreakers who invariably had a soft spot for little boys and girls, illustrates the cinema's tendency to believe that a virtue shines the more brightly if it is the only one that its owner possesses. This leads to the idealization of types of character which are a social menace, and to the production of pictures whose ultimate influence is undesirable.

An unreasonably facile confidence in the ability of wrongdoers to reform at the last moment mars the characterization of many films, introduces a note of artistic dishonesty. This is a common and fundamental fault of much cinema entertainment. All these defects might be illustrated from innumerable pictures; they go right through the cinema industry; and the first step toward getting better films is to recognize the causes from which they spring, and remove them.

New Irish Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

HAVING completed at Killary Bay, in the west of Ireland, the exterior scenes of the sound film based on Synge's "Riders to the Sea," the all-Irish cast has gone to London, where the interior scenes will be made.

The sponsors are the Flanagan-Hurst Productions and the director is Mr. Bryan Hurst, a native Irishman. The scenario is by Wolfgang Wilhelm, late of the UFA Studios, Berlin, who has taken it from a film adaptation by Francis Stuart, the Irish novelist. The chief cameraman is Nicholas de Baliev.

The cast is headed by Sara Allgood of Abbey Theater fame, who created the rôle of the old woman, Maurya, when the play was originally staged at the Abbey some 25 years ago. Others are Ria Mooney, also of the Abbey; Denis Johnston, author of "The Old Lady Says 'No!'" "The Moon in the Yellow River" and other plays, and Shelah Richards, also of the Abbey Theater.

A notable member of the cast is Bridgie Laffey, daughter of the woman whose cottage at Glashlaun has been used as the background for the film. Bridgie is only 18 years old. She had never previously seen a camera, had never been to a picturehouse and never even been to the city of Galway. She is, however, a natural actress of such charm that it was decided to write her into the scenario and she is playing herself as a peasant girl. Two of her younger brothers, Martin and Denis, also appear, one with a curragh (boat) and the other riding a donkey. Bridgie is regarded as a "discovery."

The film departs a little from the play in that it opens just before the drowning of Michael (Denis Johnston), the identification of whose clothes, it will be remembered, constitutes the opening scene of the stage work. All the "externals"—sounds and scenes which are not shown in the stage production but are mentioned by one or other of the characters—have been made at Killary Bay and, in this respect, all the local knowledge and help which could be given have been fully used. The weather has also been of material assistance and the sea in its calmest and its most violent moods has been "captured." One scene is that in which 12 curraghs, tossed about by a high wind and monster waves, try to make their way over a stormy sea in a vain "rescue" attempt. It is expected that the picture will be ready for release inside of three months.

Another picture, with a native cast is also in process. It is based on the history of the O'Neills of Ulster and the scenario is by Colonel Haddick, a native of Limerick, who is also directing. Colonel Haddick, some five years ago, was responsible for an Irish film which had a very successful career. The locale of this new film is the O'Neill country in northern Ireland and all the exterior scenes will be made in that district.

The making of these pictures is a step in the direction of producing genuine Irish films to offset those made elsewhere, which give very wrong ideas of Ireland.

J. J. H.

The Drama and Per Lindberg

By Harold Hobson

London

MODERN English drama and, to a lesser extent, the contemporary American drama are the descendants, through Ibsen and Shaw, of the Scandinavian nineteenth-century theater of realism and social criticism. But today the Scandinavian influence upon the English-speaking world seems to have played itself out, and the poets, novelists, and dramatists of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are turning, with an impressive unanimity, to Great Britain and the United States in their search for intellectual and artistic models. Shaw is still regarded in Sweden as the greatest of modern playwrights, but it is held that he belongs to a day that is passing; and in the general opinion of the north his incontestable successor is Mr. Eugene O'Neill, who is considered the most outstanding of genuinely contemporary writers for the theater.

These opinions were expressed, with one eye on the clock (for his train was to leave Victoria Station within 45 minutes), by Dr. Per Lindberg, one of the most famous of Scandinavian producers, and the son of the Lindberg who was responsible for the first presentation of Ibsen's "Ghosts." As it turned out, Dr. Lindberg's visit to England has been particularly concerned with this play, for he has directed a performance of it for Miss Nancy Price at the Little Theater which received high critical praise. Dr. Lindberg came over to Britain in the first place to collaborate with Miss Price, who is the director of The People's National Theater, in introducing to English audiences the writer, Per Lagerkvist, whom he regards as one of the most remarkable figures in the contemporary world of the drama.

The play he intended to present was "The Hangman," which has been staged with great success in Scandinavia, and is soon to go to Paris, New York and Holland. But there were long disputes with the London censor over the play, and when at last these were satisfactorily concluded, there was no time to undertake a production on the large scale necessary. In these circumstances, a special presentation of "Ghosts" was put on instead.

Dr. Lindberg, however, intends to return to London in the autumn in order to produce "The Hangman." This play is a fantasy, written in a symbolic style. Many pieces composed in the realistic manner of Ibsen still gain production upon the Scandinavian stage, but, according to Dr. Lindberg, it is the symbolist drama with which the future there lies. Yet he does not believe that in the long run this kind of play will greatly influence the theaters of America and Great Britain.

Nevertheless, in the near future, it is likely that Britain will become more closely acquainted with the Scandinavian drama than it has been for many years. This is due to the generosity of Mr. Shaw, who not long ago gave the proceeds of his Nobel Prize for the issuing of translations of outstanding works of the modern Scandinavian theater. As a result of this, the finest plays of Hjalmar Bergman, who, after Ibsen and Strindberg, is, in Dr. Lindberg's opinion, the greatest of Scandinavian playwrights, are to be presented to the English public, to whom he is now almost unknown. Amongst these plays may be mentioned "The Nobel Prize," "Father and Son" and "Joe and Company."

It is always interesting and sometimes instructive to learn the opinion of a distinguished foreigner on the quality of the contemporary London theater. Dr. Lindberg has seen several pieces here, and his general impression is that English acting today is on a higher level than is English playwriting. In spite of this he regards O'Casey, Masefield and Coward as first-rate forces in the drama; but his greatest theatrical experience whilst in London came, not from the dramatists, but from Mr. John Gielgud's performance as Noah in Mr. André Obey's play of that name.

Modern Welsh Art

By Frank Rutter

Aberystwyth, Wales

HOW important is the contribution which Wales has made to modern British art is made manifest in a deeply interesting exhibition which visitors to the Principality will have an opportunity to see during the ensuing three months. Throughout August a carefully selected loan collection of paintings, drawings and sculpture by contemporary Welsh artists will be on exhibition in the National Gallery of Wales, Aberystwyth. In September the same exhibition will be on view in Swansea, and in October it will be shown at Cardiff.

Augustus John, R. A., who has taken an active part in its organization, is splendidly represented in this exhibition by 26 pictures and six drawings. Among the oil paintings are his portraits of T. E. Lawrence, La Marchesa Casati, Miss Eve Kirk, Katherine, Viscountess Tredegar, Thomas W. Earp, and the artist's sons, Edwyn and Caspar.

There are also fine examples of his smaller figure subjects, landscapes which include "Blaenau Festiniog" and other Welsh scenes, and two splendidly decorative flower pieces, one of which, "Magnolias," has been lent by Mrs. Somerset Maugham. A group of charming small figure subjects by the artist's sister, Gwendoline John, a set of Spanish landscapes by his son, Edwyn John, and a clever "Self-portrait" by his daughter, Vivien John, further demonstrate the abundant talent in the John family.

But in some respects the most remarkable feature of this Welsh exhibition is the collection of 23 paintings by J. D. Innes (1887-1914), the most representative group of works by this brilliant but short-lived artist yet brought together. Innes was born at Llanelly, and after leaving Christ's College, Brecon, he was a student at the Slade School in London, where he met Augustus John. The two artists became very friendly; they went sketching together in Wales and, between them, they invented a new type of landscape, characterized by clear-hewn design, clarity of definition and clean, bright color.

John pays a high tribute to his friend in the catalogue. Writing with authority and knowledge, he says that Innes "managed by heroic effort to make a name for himself as one of the foremost figures of his time in the art of landscape painting."

When we remember that Innes passed away in his twenty-seventh year, and how handicapped he was by circumstance, we cannot fail to be impressed alike by the quantity and quality of his work, the first testifying to his industry, the second to his taste and talent. His paintings are mostly small in size, and among the most beautiful here are "Mount Arenig," "Bala Lake," "Sunset, Wales" and "Lake at Coole Park."

Another brilliant Welsh artist is P. Wyndham Lewis, painter, philosopher and the inventor of Vorticism. Twenty years ago he was spoken of as the most brilliant draftsman the Slade had had since Augustus John, and though of recent years Wyndham Lewis has devoted more time to writing than to painting, the extraordinary power and originality of his draftsmanship can be seen in his drawings here, which include portraits of James Joyce and Edith Evans. Paintings of landscapes and birds by Cedric Morris, ingeniously designed water colors of people, places and animals by David Jones, wood engravings by Blair Hughes-Stanton, etchings by Allan Gwynne-Jones, sculpture by Dobson and architectural drawings by Clough Williams-Ellis are other contributions which increase the interest and importance of this display.

While this exhibition is admirably representative of the most progressive and younger elements in Welsh art, it is by no means exhaustive, for it does not include the work of senior artists associated with the Principality. Though born at Bruges, Frank Brangwyn belongs to a Cymric family, and when this exhibition moves to Swansea in September, visitors there will surely not be allowed to forget that Brangwyn's glorious "British Empire Panels" are now one of the proudest possessions of that city. Further, there is no need to remind Wales that a Welshman (Sir William Llewellyn, K. C. V. O.) is now president of the Royal Academy, where among his senior colleagues he has compatriots in Sir William Goscombe John, the sculptor, and Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton.

South Australian Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION has presented one of its "College Sets," comprising a gramophone and an extensive library of records and books, to the University of Adelaide.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of this magnificent gift; many of the records are unprocurable in Australia, and this collection is our only means of hearing adequate performances of works which should be a part of our everyday musical life. In order to make full use of this new asset Dr. E. Harold Davies, the dean of the faculty of music, already has arranged a series of bi-weekly gramophone recitals which have been well attended and have excited much interest.

Indications are that there will be rather more activity this season. The South Australian Orchestra has given three concerts. Two were conducted by Mr. Percy Grainger, who introduced many works new to Adelaide. Chief among these were some beautiful examples of early choral writing: Delius's lovely "Song of the High Hills"; Grainger's diverting "Tribute to Foster," and Cyril Scott's "Aubade." The last was not played well, which perhaps accounted for the slight impression of tediousness one gained from this performance.

Harold Parsons, the orchestra's permanent conductor, who has recently returned from Europe, had charge of the third concert. His program included the César Frank Symphony and the Mendelssohn Concerto with Arved Kurtz, the Conservatoire's newly arrived teacher of violin, as soloist.

Mr. Kurtz confirmed the impression given by his inaugural recital that he is an artist with excellent technical and interpretative powers.

Mr. Kurtz was for some time a member of the Capet Quartet and is now leader of our Elder Quartet. So far their public appearances have been limited to a performance of the Ravel Quartet and two concerts of "Historical Chamber Music" arranged by Percy Grainger. The playing in part showed obvious signs of too hasty preparation, but the music chosen was almost always interesting and Mr. Grainger's enthusiasm (is this not sometimes a rather dangerous tolerance?) seemed able to rise above mere inadequacies of performance. Nevertheless the quartet promises to develop into a really fine combination.

Radio of late has been concerned mostly with broadcasts by singers of operatic experience or inclination. No doubt the Broadcasting Commission knows what it is about: the tradition that opera and cricket are the highest forms of art dies hard in this country. Their programs consisted of the usual round of arias and ballads which these people seem to sing in their spare time. Sydney de Vries was the exception.

Margot McGibbon, violinist, and Frederich Jackson, pianist, are two young artists whose playing is sensitive and they obviously have been at great pains to avoid as much as possible the hackneyed fiddle pieces usually dished up.

They are keen propagandists for Arnold Bax and played several of his sonatas and pieces. It is refreshing to find executants whose admiration for a modern composer's work even carries them to the rather extreme lengths of playing his music. There was one entirely superfluous arrangement for violin and piano of "l'Apres-midi d'une Faune."

At present the A. B. C. Military Band is broadcasting in Adelaide. They play almost entirely light music for "popular appeal," whatever that is, but their technique and ensemble are a delight. If only our orchestras had these qualities in the same degree.

S. K.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

THE thirty-sixth exhibition of paintings and sculpture, in the Eastern Point Road gallery of the Gloucester Society of Artists, marks the second and last exhibiting venture of that organization for the season, and extends to Sept. 15. Though greatly hampered by its hanging, the show is more stimulating than its predecessor. Its keynote, perhaps, is variety.

Here one may find able little reproductive landscapes, such as "Vermont Farm," by Charles Curtis Allen with emphasis upon nut browns and old barns. Here, also, is the more fanciful "Studio Window," by the Negro painter, Allan Freelon, a quaint, toylike arrangement of gay little houses and of people marching uphill against a foreground of plum-colored window drapes and a jar filled with paint brushes.

Veering more to the left is Susanne Trible's "Power," a design woven from and around three nudes, purple, orange and blue. Interest centers in the design and is reenforced by the color range.

Twisting of forms is indulged with less control of pattern by T. Herzt Rome in "Paris Café Scene."

For the best handling of the human form in action, however, one must wander into the little back gallery devoted to black-and-whites, where Anne Neumark shows two "Creative" drawings, and Umberto Romano a vibrant nude back. Romano's drawing, in fact, shows a power over form unsuspected in his three-figure oil composition titled "Venus Resurrected."

Almost all the Cape Ann art shows this season feature still-lifes of fish, a return to a subject much favored by artists of a century past. The Gloucester Society's second exhibition, not to be outdone by its fellows, offers Gertrude M. Tonsberg's "Pickerel."

Of the still-life compositions, however, the most striking is "Taos Pottery" by Lillie C. S. Smith. Vividly realistic, yet treated with simplicity of arrangement, the canvas presents an admirable piece of decoration.

Landscapes, marines and harbor sketches abound, with a few outstanding canvases. One of the most interesting, despite its tiny scope, is "Woods and Templed Hills," by George Elmendorf Cook. This little sketch plays gray-blue and yellow-dappled distant hills against a foreground of swiftly brushed tan-brown trees. Simple and spontaneous in the extreme, the impression is handled with feeling and delicacy of touch.

"November Evening," by George W. Bardwell, is another well-conceived landscape, as is John F. Enser's "Rockport Day."

Contrasts in subject matter and handling are indicated in such canvases as Nancy Wynne Parker's "Sketch: Revere Beach, Hot Night" and A. B. McCutcheon's "5000 Miles From the Middle West." The former captures the hodgepodge, claptrap artificiality of an American amusement resort; the latter rears suggestions of time-honored old-world towers against flow of soil and forms of olive trees.

Wood carving by B. M. Thonberg is again featured among the sculpture, while the usual space is given to myriad little pictures and to black-and-whites. There are 251 items in the show.

D. G.

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Antiques

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A Saturday Page

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Now known as the Oliver Ellsworth House, it was actually built in 1740 by his father, David Ellsworth. Here the distinguished son was born and here he dwelt, to become a leader in Revolutionary activities, in the legal profession and later in the Senate and in other government offices.

At the extreme right of the lower picture, two tall columns mark a portion that was added in the early 1800's, after his return from France as a commissioner. This considerably enlarges the original house, which was of the simplest design.

Above are views of three rooms, that at the left being the great parlor of the addition. Here the details of the woodwork are very fine, especially the deep, dentiled cornice, in harmony with the mantel shelf. Numerous pieces of furniture in this and other rooms belonged to the house in Oliver Ellsworth's time. The breakfast room is graced by a corner cupboard; the dining room, by a corner fireplace and mantel of notably generous width and a hearth of a single stone slab.

Connecticut Towns and Houses

Windsor and the Oliver Ellsworth House

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

SINCE these articles about Connecticut houses were actuated by the Tercentenary celebrations that are being held in that State this year, it might be well to notice what really happened in that territory in 1635.

There is a long-standing contention between Wethersfield and Windsor for the credit of priority in settlement, but we won't go into the details of that. It is only a matter of months anyway. The two communities and their champions may be looked to for the arguments pro and con, provided the reader cares to know what they are.

What interests me most are the causes for the migration of three of the eight communities that composed the Massachusetts Bay colony, impelling families to go 200 miles into the wilderness, and all in the same year. While the reasons for this exodus may be somewhat involved, it seems clear that the chief one was their dissatisfaction with the strictness of the Puritan theocracy. In particular, because non-church-members were not allowed to express by vote their opinions concerning the affairs of the community. It is not improbable that the leaders of the three groups in their movement into new territory were the pastors of the three churches. There were also leaders of the lay contingent, but some of them appeared more prominently as malcontents than otherwise in the records of the new state settlements.

Home Town Names Applied at First

The present locations of Wethersfield, Windsor and Hartford, all on the Connecticut River, were chosen by these parties, which set out independently. Each new site was given the name of the group's Massachusetts Bay home—Watertown, Dorchester and Newtown. These names applied until in 1637 they were changed to the present forms. This may be enough for the present, about these men of more liberal mind, although the story of their progress from independent and isolated groups to the colony which resulted in the Commonwealth 100 years later, makes an absorbing revelation of men's aspirations and accomplishments. Some of the antiquarians who write about it get bogged in contention about the nonessentials or hung up on snags of trivial details and occurrences; but there are writers who avoid all

Present town boundaries in Connecticut. The solid black is Windsor, at the top; Hartford, both sides the river; Wethersfield, below

that and make the account of this colony a lively and intimate drama with touches of comedy and tragedy, providing highlights, shadows and color that are richly entertaining.

The town of Windsor may be the oldest, is on the Connecticut River, about eight miles from the Massachusetts line, and at the head of tidewater navigation.

In the summer of 1635, 35 members of the Dorchester congregation came here, where the Plymouth Colony had erected a trading post two years before. Those first men had arrived in a sailing vessel with their house ready fashioned aboard, but they seem to have been seeking Indian trade rather than community settlement, for a garrison rather than families was left there when the ship turned back. So the Pilgrim Colony men were the first to stay at this attractive spot between a great river and a small one, where they looked from all sides on extensive level stretches of inviting fertile soil. They were led by their pastor, John Warham, who had come from Exeter in England five years before.

Nothing but place names and tradition are there now to tie the locality to the early 1600's, but a house or two still stand which date from that century. These and later ones are listed in the excellent Connecticut guide issued by the State this year and on sale in bookstores, newsstands and drug stores. On a main north-and-south motor highway, the village has been subjected to much new construction and to the gasoline station curse, but still there are a dozen or more old houses that will repay close examination.

The most northern of these was the home of one of the leading lawyers of the State, who came to be widely known for his revolutionary activities and because he immediately preceded the famous John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was Oliver Ellsworth, born in 1745, the grandson of immigrants who came to Windsor from Yorkshire about 1650. Although Oliver Ellsworth became in middle life a man of great wealth, his early days were quite the reverse, and as a young and impecunious lawyer, he was obliged for lack of a horse to walk the nine miles from Windsor to the courthouse in Hartford.

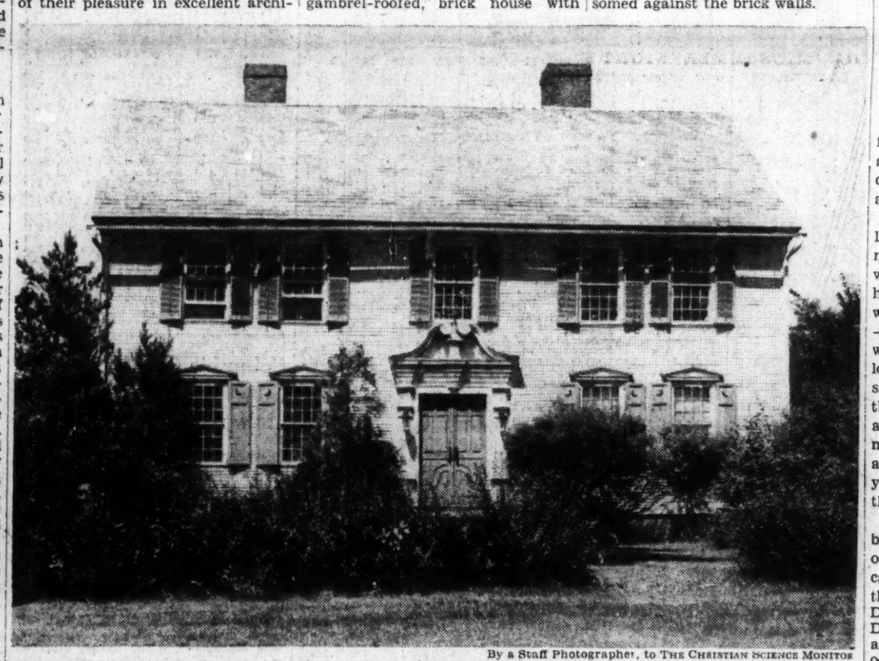
A Long Record of Public Service

From all accounts, he was a man of conspicuous force of character domination rather than persuasion having been the basis for his professional and political leadership. He was regarded highly by General Washington, and was seriously considered as Washington's successor for the Presidency.

In the Constitutional Convention he was one of the committee of five to draft the historic document. He was Congressman or Senator for some years before becoming Chief Justice. From that position he was appointed by President Adams as Special Commissioner to France in 1799. Between the commissioner's arguments with Napoleon's ministers and Admiral Truxton's victories at sea, the matters in dispute seem to have been well disposed of. At any rate, Napoleon presented Ellsworth with a Gobelin tapestry that a descendant showed in the old home in 1903. Then the residence, which had been in the family since it was built in 1740, was presented by 116 descendants to the Connecticut D. A. R. Much furniture from the late 1700's remains in the house, as well as family portraits and articles of personal association with the eminent former owner.

About two miles from Windsor by ferry eastward across the great river, are two other Windsors, South and East. There too are fine old houses and at East Windsor Hill there is a delightful succession of homes of the years. Some of them seem quite too fine for the farming country that stretches far and level beyond their grounds. But there they are, evidence of the former prosperity of some dwellers in very small communities; of their pleasure in excellent architecture and in the hospitality that spacious houses permitted.

To the Ebenezer Grant house attention is usually directed but when I was there a few weeks ago I liked best of all the one-story, gambrel-roofed, brick house with three dormers, that sat well back from the street and was shaded on three sides by trees as old as itself, standing since 1787. The broad lawn was a smooth velvety carpet, smoke drifted languidly from the massive chimney and tall hollyhocks blossomed against the brick walls.



By a Staff Photographer, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The most admired of all in South Windsor, Conn., is the Ebenezer Grant house, built about 1850 and standing on the main highway. The front entrance is considered to be the finest in the State. Shutters are modern

English Silver at Auction

By **"Collector"**

London

OLD silver seems to share with fine Chippendale furniture a steady increase in appreciation. The enthusiasm for antique plate is indeed a remarkable feature of modern collecting. In most other fields there have been noticeable fluctuations in value, but ancient silver continues to show a steady upward tendency.

This, of course, applies only to fine, unspoilt pieces, with little-worn hall-marks and in original condition, not to specimens that have been ruined in the eyes of the discerning by chasing, engraving and otherwise altering, particularly in Victorian times.

Astonishing rises in value were recorded in the notable Christie's sale last month of old silver mainly from the collection of the connoisseur, the late Edward Steinkopff. A number of items had been acquired in the 1890's before the modern enthusiam for such items had begun, so that the present prices realized far transcended the original outlay.

Of course, Mr. Steinkopff bought for the joy of ownership of beautiful pieces, to say nothing of their practical service, but it may not be amiss to record that he, incidentally, made an excellent investment. Three lots, for example, which he bought for £858 now produced a total of £2708.

Great interest was taken by the assembled company in a set of three James II casters, the largest 7¼ inches high and the others 6½ inches, made in 1685 and weighing 23 ounces. All three were of cylindrical form, with vertical fluting, on circular feet pierced and engraved with leaves. The domed covers were surmounted by baluster finials on rosettes of cut-card work. This set, which combined simplicity with distinction, was bought at the Sir James Thornhill sale in 1894 for £86. It now brought £668. Again, a fine George II oblong tray by that master craftsman, Paul de Lamerie, and weighing 150 ounces, was won at the Thornhill sale for £303. It now made £919.

The prize of the auction, for richness and rarity, was undoubtedly a pair of Louis Quinze tureens, covers and stands from Lord Revelstoke's collection. Each tureen was supported by four mask-and-scroll feet, each handle being in the form of a shell. The covers were chased with bands of shells and foliage, with foliage finials, and engraved with the arms of King George II and another coat. The borders of the beautiful stands were enriched with bands of ovolos and chased with bands of running scrolls, shells and masks. The centers were engraved with the arms of King George I. The pieces were made by Nicolas Besnier of Paris in 1726 and weighed 536 ounces.

They formed part of the Ambassadorial plate of Horatio Walpole, who served as Ambassador at Paris from 1724 to 1728. At the Revelstoke sale in 1893 tureens, covers and stands were acquired for £469. They now cost the winning bidder £1120. The 150 lots totaled £8256.

I might add that sums of £1000 or more were rarely offered in the London salesroom until the present century. They now occur almost every week.

Americans in London this autumn will be interested to learn that the second British Antique Dealers' Fair and Exhibition will open at Grosvenor House on Friday, Sept. 27, and will last for three weeks. The first fair, held last year, brought connoisseurs from both sides of the Atlantic.

Every exhibit is guaranteed to be over 100 years old. Those to be displayed on the opening day are valued at more than £1,000,000. Constant changes will necessarily be made in the exhibits, and before the fair closes it is confidently expected that the total value of the antiques displayed will exceed £2,000,000. The charge for admission will be 2s. and St. George's Hospital, of which the Duke of Kent is president, and the Antique Dealers' Benevolent Fund, will both benefit from the proceeds.

A Gold Spoon for £245

The so-called "gold plate" recorded in ancient wills and inventories is almost invariably silver-gilt; that is, silver coated with gold. Only six pieces of solid gold plate of the far-off days of King Charles II are known to have escaped the melting-pot.

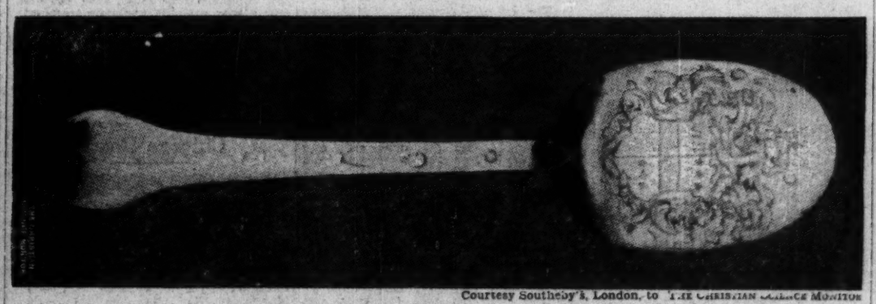
There was consequently a great fluttering in the dovecotes of collectors at Sotheby's the other afternoon when a solid gold plate Carolean Trifid, or Lobed-End, spoon, wrought in London in 1681, made its appearance. So far as known, it is the only Tudor or Stuart gold spoon that has survived.

It had remained in the drawer of an old bureau for more than two centuries, without successive owners having any idea of its extreme rarity or commercial value. It was 5¾ inches long and weighed just under 1¼ ounces. The back of the bowl was engraved with the arms of Col. John Rumsey, and was probably a wedding present on his marriage to the heiress of a Royalist family.

Amid no little excitement it was won by a famous Bond Street professional collector at £245, or nearly £200 an ounce.

Courtesy Christies, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The stand for the covered silver tureen in the foreground is set on edge behind it, a pair of each forming parts of the plate of Horace Walpole when Ambassador to the Court of Louis XV of France, 1724-28. These beautiful pieces, engraved with the arms of George I and George II, lately sold in London for £1120



Courtesy Southeby's, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Made in the year 1681, when Charles II was King of England, this is the only English spoon of solid gold known to exist. At a recent London sale, its unique character led to its selling for £245, or about $1200. It is 5¾ inches long.

Much tableware described as "gilt" has been mentioned on this page in the past. Gilt means silver coated with gold, and that sort is not rare as a class.

Furniture for Little Folks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IF YOU are planning to remodel or refurnish this autumn, and there are youngsters in the family, it will be well to look about a bit and consider the charming children's furnishings that are available today.

We recently visited an adorable little room fitted out with Dutch motifs to please little folks. The bed was in crib style, made of maple and had a bedspread of a material that was distinctly novel for this purpose—pale blue piqué of a very fine rib, with a border of white piqué. A pillow for a tiny head was made of the same material and the center of the bedspread had a little Dutch boy and Dutch girl for a decorative motif. These figures were cut out and stitched on, with a touch of yellow added to the color scheme in their costumes.

To match the Dutch motif on the bed, the chest of drawers against another wall in the room had a pair of candlesticks atop it. The holders for the candles were real little wooden Dutch shoes. Candle shades carried Dutch motifs, to make these lights alluring for the little people who occupied this room.

As the chest of drawers stood rather high, a mirror would not be of much use here. Instead, a large circular mirror of plain unframed glass was secured to an opposite wall, very low to the floor. Thus a clear unobstructed view was possible with the mirror at a convenient height for children to use and enjoy. And this is a point to have well in mind when hanging pictures for children.

Pictorial wallpaper is much used for nurseries and children's rooms. But it is easy to create a sense of unrest with too much wall decoration, especially if decorated furniture, draperies and rugs are used. Rather we believe that a restful background is preferable. Interest and enlivening touches can be added in the form of pictures or panels and borders that can be changed for variety as well.

This idea is attractively carried out in the bedroom of a little six-year-old girl of our acquaintance. With plenty of casement windows opening to the south, her room has a delightfully cool green wall finish, and a plain rug. Furnishings all on a diminutive scale harmonize in color, and are decorated with alluring scenes. A tiny table at which she enjoys sitting and drawing, we found the other day, graced with a little glass bowl in which she had placed bright yellow nasturtiums. With simplicity for the background, she had opportunity to add her own decorations.

One feature that most children do enjoy especially are the floor coverings, for they are likely to spend some considerable playtime on the floor. That, no doubt, is the reason for the popularity of rugs that tell a story. And if very young children are having a room decorated especially for them, one will find rugs with "three little bears" on them, most amusing and appropriate.

Chairs upholstered in gay prints are pleasing also for little ones. A very gay affair is the barrel style of chair that has a flounce about its seat. One such chair we saw recently had scarlet print with white polka dots. And a small chaise-longue is also to be seen in juvenile surroundings. The one we glimpsed was covered in a durable tan but was decorated with touches of white. It is really a most convenient piece of furniture, for children are often admonished to "keep off the bed," yet they enjoy lounging and stretching out after a hard romp. To know that this is their own to use, gives them a sense of proprietorship, which should foster also a sense of responsibility and appreciation of nice furnishings.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Buying of Public Utility Stocks and Rails Market Feature

Commodity and Money Markets

New Peak Prices Are Established In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

New highs were the order of the day.

And most of them were made by the utility stocks.

It was an active two-hour market. Total sales reached 1,100,000 shares.

Hope that Congress will adjourn next week without passing any destructive holding company measure is responsible for the strength developed by utility stocks the last few days.

Also the fact that business generally is improving and demand for electric power increasing helped the power company stocks.

And all this stimulated buying not only of the utilities generally but also of a variety of industrials.

The rails also came in for a good boost.

Conspicuous among the utilities to show sizable gains today were Electric Power & Light, Engineers Public Service preferred, Columbia Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, American & Foreign Power prior preferred, American Power & Light, American Telephone, and American Water Works.

Other prominent gainers included Budd Manufacturing with a rise of nearly 3 points, Jersey Central, Spiegel-May-Stern, Westinghouse Electric preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Acme Steel, American Hide & Leather, Great Northern preferred, U. S. Steel preferred, American Locomotive, Auburn Auto, Dresser B, and International Agricultural Chemical.

Corporate loans were in fairly good demand in the bond division. There was moderate activity and prices were somewhat improved among the secondary rails. Fractional gains were recorded by the utilities. U. S. Governments were quiet, and prices mixed.

Among the commodities cotton closed barely steady. Wheat and corn sagged.

From the standpoint of the bull party the action of the market this week has been encouraging to the constructive forces. The outstanding feature of the price trend was the successful manner in which profit-taking was absorbed.

And profit-taking at times was heavy. Also action of Congress in adopting the President's tax program was a handicap easily surmounted by security prices.

In short the market seemed determinedly to higher ground, no matter what happened.

But it happens that constructive forces are more numerous and influential than unfavorable factors, and the market seems inclined to ignore everything that is not bullish.

Business Tendency Mixed, Says Moody

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a mixed business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carldgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Last week	55.9	117.8	62.5	78.7
Prev. week	57.3	118.3	59.7	78.4
Month ago	55.7	117.0	51.7	74.8
Year ago	57.7	107.4	29.0	64.7
1935 high	66.0	118.4	63.9	79.8
1935 low	54.9	109.3	42.5	71.3

(1928 Weekly average—100)
Copyright, 1935, by Moody's.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; rails and utilities renew advance.

Bonds: Steady; secondary carriers in demand.

Curb: Higher; power issues and specialties improve.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; sterling better.

Cotton: Higher; trade and commission house buying.

Foreign

Berlin—Irregularity prevailed on the Boerse today, and the market closed dull. Owing to less favorable prospects, Hapag shares lost ⅞, and North German Lloyd ⅝.

London and Paris—Closed.

Cotton Prices Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Uneasiness over the question of government crop loan policies was reflected by sharp fluctuations in cotton again today. Rallies from a slight opening decline were followed by reactions in the late trading with December contracts, after selling up from 11.16 to 11.35, closing at 11.24. The general market closed barely steady at net advances of 1 to 4 points.

N. Y. Bank Statement

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $731,624,400 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $113,663,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $1,234,000 (decrease). Clearings week ending today, $3,-365,868,688. Clearings week ending Aug. 10, $3,052,206,109.

Dodge Motorcar Deliveries

Chrysler Corporation reports retail deliveries of Dodge passenger cars totaled 4103 in the week ended Aug. 3, compared with 4086 in the preceding week. Dodge truck deliveries amounted to 1188 units, compared with 1048 in the preceding week.

Alaska Juneau Mining Co.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. estimates profit before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes for July of $95,000, compared with $190,300 in July, 1934. In the seven months profit was estimated at $1,049,600, compared with $1,394,750.

Consolidated Gas of N. Y.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York reports electric output of system for the week ended Aug. 3 gained 5.1 per cent over the like week of 1934, compared with a gain of 7.2 per cent for the preceding week.

American Piano Assets

American Piano Corp. reports current assets as of June 30, totaled $444,000, including $100,000 cash, contrasted with current liabilities of $135,000.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.17	Aug.16
62⅝	31	.2f	Acme Steel	300	57	56	57	55	
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	8500	9⅝	9	9	8¾	
33½	28	.2	Adams Millis	400	31	31	31	31½	
3½	1	.15b	Addressograph	400	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
149¼	104⅜	.3f	Air Reduction	100	141¾	141¾	141¾	141	
1⅝	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅛	10½	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	500	16	15¾	16	15⅞	
19⅛	6¾	..	Allegheny pr pf (h)	400	19¼	19⅛	19¼	18⅝	
2⅜	¾	..	Allegheny Corp (h)	4500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	
7⅛	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	500	28½	26⅛	26½	27	
166	125	4	Allied Chem	100	164	164	164	163½	
7¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	3500	7¼	7	7⅛	6⅞	
79⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2300	39⅜	39	39	39¼	
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	17	
73	49	5	Allied Stores pf	600	73¾	71⅞	73¾	72	
3½	2¼	..	Amal Leather	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
70⅜	48½	2	Amerada	300	68⅛	68⅛	68½	68¾	
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	800	54¾	54	54	54½	
30⅛	13½	..	Am Bank Note	900	30	29½	29½	30¼	
65¼	43	.3	Am Bank Note pf	30	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	
17¾	8½	..	Am Crystal Sug	600	16	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
146¾	110	.4f	Am Can	1100	23	23	23	23¾	
38¾	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	57	52	52	52⅝	
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	57	52	52	52⅝	
17⅞	8	..	Am Chain	600	17¼	17	17¼	17⅛	
90	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	89½	89½	89½	90	
4¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33½	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	26	26	26	26⅜	
3	⅞	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
8½	2¾	..	Am European	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	...	
9¼	3	..	Am & For Pow	6100	9¼	8¼	9	7⅞	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	2000	41¼	40	40½	39⅞	
38½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1900	37⅞	37½	37⅞	36½	
16½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	16⅛	15	16	14⅝	
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	5	
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	13	13	13	12½	
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	35	34½	35	33½	
37⅝	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	600	36¾	36½	36¾	36½	
4⅜	2⅜	..	Am Ice	300	3	2⅞	3	2⅞	
9¾	4½	..	Am International	800	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞	
20⅞	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	16⅝	
58⅜	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	52⅞	
9⅜	4½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	...	
21⅜	13⅛	..	Am Metal	400	21¼	20¾	20¾	21⅛	
119⅜	80	.80	Mach & Fy	900	74½	74½	74½	74½	
24½	1⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	6800	9⅛	9	9⅜	9	
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	1500	40	39	39	39¼	
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2200	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	4900	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	
25	12¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3500	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅛	
12⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	900	12⅛	11¾	12	11½	
26⅞	18¼	1	Am Sum Tobacco	2200	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24	24	24	24	
47⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	43	42¾	42¾	42⅝	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	139	139	139	...	
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	100	98	98	98	97¾	
160¾	74¾	5	Am Tob B	600	100	99½	100	99	
19⅜	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	2000	19½	18⅜	19½	18½	
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	50	103	103	103	103	
140⅜	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	100	140	140	140	140	
142½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	141⅜	140½	140⅞	140⅝	
19⅜	9	..	Am Ty F pf (h)	110	17	17	17	16¼	
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	18400	19¼	18½	18½	18¼	
9⅝	4½	..	Am Woolen	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼	
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	47¼	
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	47¼	
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¾	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛	
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	8500	18	17¾	18	17⅝	
17⅞	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14¼	
7¾	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	...	
52	36	1Z	Archer Daniels	100	49¼	49¼	49⅝	49⅞	
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	
110	85	..	Armour Ill pf	100	102	102	102	...	
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7	
30⅜	4½	..	Armstrong Cork	500	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	29¼	
14⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	14⅛	14¼	14¼	14	
57⅛	25¾	.2b	Atchison T&SF	1600	54	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	
91	66⅜	.5	Atchison pf	400	88¼	88¼	88¼	...	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2200	28	27⅞	27⅞	27½	
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	20	7	7	7	6¾	
10	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10¼	
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	700	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅜	
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¾	
33¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	5800	33¾	32½	33	32½	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	
4⅛	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	4⅛	3⅞	3	4	

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4500	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
26⅜	7⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	600	20½	20½	20½	20⅛	
17⅛	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	7500	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	16½	
22⅜	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	22⅜	22¼	22½	22	
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	48	48	48	48	
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
50⅜	37½	.50f	Bayuk Cig	800	49	47½	47½	49¼	
10⅝	6⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1500	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾	
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	16	
13⅜	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	700	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
117½	83	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	86⅛	86½	86½	86	
19⅜	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3500	18½	18⅛	18½	18½	
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	36⅜	36¼	36¾	36¼	
26¼	14¼	.1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	2200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½	
12	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	700	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	46½	46¼	46⅛	46½	
47¾	45	.7f	Bon Ami B	20	42	42	42	42	
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1400	24⅞	26	26	26¼	
49⅝	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	300	47⅞	47½	47⅞	48	
3⅞	3⅜	..	Boston & Maine	400	7	6½	6½	...	
1½	1	..	Botany A pf (h)	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	...	
45⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4300	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44⅝	
14	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	900	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	
45⅜	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	200	43½	43½	43½	42⅜	
36¼	30¾	2f	British Myers	400	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅞	
48⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	45	44¾	44¾	45¼	
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	99⅞	99½	99½	100	
71	43	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	70½	70½	70½	70½	
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	12	13	13	13⅛	
6⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	4500	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼	
43	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	2000	43	41½	43	39½	
6	2½	..	Budd Wheel	3900	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾	
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	1300	18¾	18½	18½	18¾	
8⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	800	8¼	7¾	7¾	8⅛	
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
18¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1200	18¼	18	18	18	
3¼	1	..	Bush Term (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	200	¾	¾	¾	...	
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	700	17½	17	17	17½	

—C—

1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	800	⅝	½	⅝	...	
4⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
22⅜	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	500	22	21¾	22	21¾	
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	1500	11	10¾	11	10¾	
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	4500	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	34½	34½	34½	...	
12⅞	4¾	..	Capital Admin	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
69⅜	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2200	67⅜	66½	66½	67¾	
55½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	300	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52¾	
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	6500	30½	29⅝	30¼	29¼	
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12½	3⅛	..	Central RR of NJ	1000	62½	61	62½	61	
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	2500	55⅝	54¾	55	55⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	200	6	6	6	6⅛	
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	48	
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	700	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅞	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½	
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & G W pf (h)	200	4	4	4	4	
34¼	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	1500	34¼	34	34	33¾	
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1500	1¾	1½	1½	1½	
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf h	1300	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	1200	3⅛	3	3¼	3⅛	
10⅝	3¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	500	8¼	8	8	7¾	
9¾	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	42	41	42	40¾	
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1⅛	1½	1½	1⅜	
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	1000	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅞	
21	9	..	Chile Copper	10	22	22	22	21	
62¾	31	1f	Chrysler	17500	61⅝	61	61	61¼	
38¾	27⅝	1f	Clev Cr Br Co	2000	32⅛	31⅜	31¾	32¼	
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	89	88½	89	89	
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	800	17¼	16¾	17¼	17¼	
126	110⅛	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	110½	110⅛	110⅛	110½	
233½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	200	233½	223½	223½	...	
19⅛	15½	.80	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾	
28	23½	1	Colgate-P-Pet	1700	27⅞	27	27	26¾	
101½	62½	.7	Collins & A pf	40	100	99⅞	100	100	
6½	⅛	..	Colo F&I (h)	800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	130	16	15	16	15	
21	10⅜	..	Colo & Southern	30	18	18	18	18	
14	3¾	..	Columbia Gas	27500	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	
66½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	1000	66½	66	66	66½	
70½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	130	69	69	69	69	
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	300	76	75	75	75½	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	100	89½	89½	89½	91½	
53⅜	39¼	2	Comm Credit	1200	51½	51	51	51¼	
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	700	71½	70⅞	70⅞	71⅞	
102⅜	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	500	102	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
22⅞	17⅞	.80f	Comm Solvents	2500	19½	19¼	19¼	18⅞	
27⅜	¾	..	Somwith & So	9500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
65¼	29⅛	3	Somwith & S 6pf	500	62½	62½	62½	61¾	
119½	112	(5½	Com Credit pf	300	117	117	117	117	
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	1300	15¼	14½	15¼	...	
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2500	37½	36⅞	37¼	36¾	
4	233⅛	9 4½	Conn Ry&Lt	110	42½	42	42	42	
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4⅞	4½	4⅞	...	
22⅞	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	1500	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜	
10⅛	4	..	Consol Cigar	500	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	17500	34½	33¾	33¾	33⅝	
101½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	101½	101½	101½	101½	
4¾	1⅛	..	Consol Laundries	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10⅞	6½	..	Consol Oil	12500	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	1	1	1	...	
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	50	77	77	77	...	
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
6⅛	3⅞	..	Container B	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	1500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅜	8	..	Cont Baking B	1000	13⅛	11¾	11¾	11¾	
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1300	84½	84	84	84½	
13⅜	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	400	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
13⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	1200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23	15⅛	.37½b	Cont Oil	9500	22½	22	22	22	
60⅝	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	390	60⅝	60	60⅝	60	
78⅝	62	3	Corn Products	1600	67½	67⅜	67½	68	
6⅞	3⅛	..	Coty	800	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼	
39⅞	35⅞	.2f	Cream of Wheat	1000	37½	37¼	37¼	37½	
16⅞	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	1200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
36	23½	1	Crown Cork&S	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	33¼	
53⅜	31½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
26	14	..	Crucible Steel	500	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½	
76½	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	75½	75½	75½	...	
1⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Cn	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	100	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19¾	
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	105	104⅜	104⅞	104⅝	
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	5800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
72	61	8	Cushman 8%	10	70	70	70	68	
27½	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1300	27½	26¾	27⅛	26½	

—E—

39¼	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2000	39¼	38½	38½	.30	
27⅜	19	.75a	Deere & Co pf	100	27	27	27	27	
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	3500	43⅝	39¼	39¼	39½	
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	2900	17⅝	17	17½	16⅞	
4¾	1⅜	..	Denver R G pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	...	
94½	65	..	Detroit Edison	500	93¼	93	92¼	92¾	
40⅜	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	100	38½	38½	38½	...	
43¼	34⅜	2f	Dome Mines	800	37¼	37	37	37¼	
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	
30⅜	17½	..	Douglas A	2000	29½	29½	29½	29	
23	13½	1½a	Dresser A	500	23	22½	23	...	
11¼	6¾	..	Dresser B	3500	11¼	10	11⅛	10	
5¼	2	..	Dunhill Inter	100	4	4	4	...	
113	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1500	113	112½	113¼	113	
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	127½	127¼	127½	127	

—D—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾	
23⅜	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	800	23	22½	23	23¼	
7⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	26¾	26¼	26½	26½	
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	110½	110½	110½	110½	
8½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	1200	7¾	7⅜	7½	7⅝	
9⅜	5¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	13500	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7¼	
38	23¼	..	Elec Pw&L 6% pf	3800	28	27¼	27½	26½	
42	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	4300	32	31	31	31⅝	
49½	30	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	400	47½	47	47½	...	
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	...	
1⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf(h)	2100	1⅞	1½	1⅞	...	
7⅛	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	1100	7⅛	1	7⅛	6	
41	14	..	Engineers P S 8pf	400	41	40	41	39	
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	400	41½	41¼	41½	41	
6¼	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	1600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	1200	13½	12⅝	13¼	12¼	
17⅜	8¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	17

Business and Industry

Retail Sales This Week Still Rising on Continued Demand

Commerce and Finance

Shows That 4 P.C. Of People Do Not Own 87 P.C. of U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Although a recent publicized survey stated that "4 per cent own 87 per cent of the United States," actually 10,500,000 families live in their own urban homes valued at $38,000,000,000; 3,500,000 farmers operate their own farms valued at $21,000,000,000 while another 3,000,000 retired farmers have leased their farms worth another $22,000,000,000—a total of $81,000,000,000 or 33 per cent of the total net physical wealth of the United States in 1932.

This answer to the charges of excessive maldistribution of wealth in the United States is one of many significant facts brought out in a series of articles on the nature, distribution and promise of wealth in the United States by Robert Rutherford Doane in The Annalist.

Spread of Ownership

Some 8,000,000 building and loan shareholders hold approximately $8,000,000,000 in assets, 24,000,000 registered security holders own shares in the national wealth valued at $76,000,000,000, and 44,000,000 individual savings accounts aggregate $24,000,000,000. In view of the ownership by some 63,000,000 people of more than $207,000,000,000 worth of deposits, bonds, stocks and insurance equities, any sound basis for the "4 per cent own 87 per cent" charge is difficult to discover

Dr. Doane, author of the series, is an economist of many years' standing, having engaged in research work for the National Bureau of Economic Research, United States Department of Commerce, National Survey of Potential Productive Capacity, and more recently as research director of American Business Survey. His work in the past has included among others the banking field, surveys of the American consumer market, and studies of american wealth.

The history of the past 20 years belies the charge that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer, according to Mr. Doane, since the number of individual property owners in this country more than tripled from 1910 to 1930, increasing to more than 90 per cent of the total adult population in 1930, and declining to only 85 per cent in 1932.

Fictitious Paper Values

One basis of the charge is that it reflects in considerable degree fictitious paper values. Almost three fourths of the holdings of the wealthy classes are in the form of highly volatile paper claims, while fully three quarters of the holdings of the remaining classes are in physical property. Yet in the year 1929, which is most frequently taken in making comparisons, security values were notoriously inflated beyond all previous experience in modern times, while there was no corresponding inflation in the current values of farm land, urban realty, chattel goods and other values which dominate the holdings of the rank and file of citizens composing the backbone of the nation's property holders.

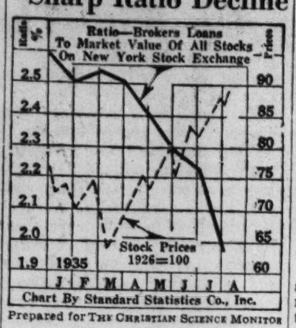
Incidentally, notes Dr. Doane, it has been this very diffusion of wealth that has so vastly increased the degree of sensitiveness on the part of the general public to disturbances in money values. It is actually an existing mass-sharing of wealth that has now led to an unusually acute public consciousness of its administration.

It is true that, at a maximum, some 6 per cent of the people hold property currently valued at approximately $50,000,000,000, a group of people embracing all of the wealthy and a substantial portion of the middle class, in all about 4,000,000 persons with annual incomes of $5000 or more. "Now this $50,000,000,000 in gross claims," says Dr. Doane, "is admittedly a large sum. Of course we know that this figure is not a net amount. We know that after adjustment for current and long-term indebtedness the net worth of this entire class is materially lower. Yet for immediate practical purposes let us first assume that under the sheriff's hammer we could somehow realize the full $50,000,000,000. What would this amount to—in terms of dollars and cents—to each one of the remaining population?

What Redistribution Means

"Each one would be enriched to the extent of $1.41 in bank deposits and cash, $1.72 worth of old clothing, $4.27 worth of second-hand furniture and household furnishings, $43.05 worth (as the pro rata share) of indivisible bricks, mortar and widely scattered real estate, and an additional block of securities to an amount equivalent to an income of 5 cents a day. In other words, the per capita net gain would approximate $50 worth of second-hand consumption goods and 5 cents for an additional lolly-pop a day. And fully three fourths of this wealth-sharing will have come from our trained, skilled and experienced great middle class."

Brokers' Loans Have Sharp Ratio Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE advance in the stock market has now been in progress for almost five months, an unusually long time for a trend to be sustained in one direction without so much as a 10 per cent correction.

The explanation lies largely in the strong character of buying, illustrated in the accompanying chart, which shows a steadily declining ratio of brokers' loans to stock values.

Loans to brokers and dealers by New York City member banks have risen relatively little since the beginning of the price rise.

Excess Reserves Of Member Banks Are Still Going Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The weekly report of Federal Reserve Banks discloses the sharpest upturn in months in member bank balances—$139,000,000—for the period ended Aug. 14.

This figure brought the total to $5,254,000,000, about $2,670,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The upturn was brought about through a transfer of Treasury cash and deposits with the Reserve banks, aided by a continued gold inflow, which amounted to $26,000,000 for the week.

The conditions statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Aug. 14, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,476,000,000, unchanged from the preceding week and $10,000,000 above the corresponding week in 1934.

"On Aug. 14, total reserve bank credit amounted to 2,477,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $139,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $8,000,000 money in circulation and a decrease of $40,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency, offset in part by decreases of $157,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $4,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and an increase of $26,000,000 in monetary gold stock. Member bank reserve balances on Aug. 14 were estimated to be approximately $2,670,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

U. S. and Canadian Auto Production Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in a weekly survey of production in the automobile industry, estimates output in the United States and Canada for the week ending today at 56,386 cars and trucks, compared with 48,067 units for the week ended August 10 and with 53,854 a year ago this week.

The Ford plants which resumed production this week after a shutdown, had an output of 20,025 units. A year ago production was 16,475 units.

Chevrolet was the only division of the General Motors in production this week. It produced 23,000 units. The group output last week was 26,900 and a year ago this week it was 23,286.

Chrysler plants produceed 9,750 cars this week, compared with 13,900 a week ago, and 8635 units the like week of last year.

U. S. Gold Receipts $20,641,000 in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Gold receipts at the port of New York for the week ended Aug. 14 totaled $20,641,000.

Of this $17,034,000 came from Holland, $2,833,000 from Canada, $760,000 from India, $7000 from Guatemala and $7000 from Panama. There were no exports, Monetary gold stocks showed a gain of $450,000 resultig from a net decrease in gold here under earmark.

Retailers Rush Markets to Fill Depleted Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The advance of retail distribution during the last week was less emphatic than in the preceding week, but the advantage over the comparative 1934 period was maintained or extended, declares Dun & Bradstreet in the weekly review.

"It was in the wholesale branches," says the review, "that activity was most pronounced, as buyers hastened to replenish depleted inventories on a rising market, releasing long-postponed orders as delivery delays grew imminent.

Power Output Holds Up

"The moderate lowering of the positions of some of the industrial indices was not sufficient to disturb greatly the better average established since early July," the report continues. "Holding close to the year's peak and setting a high record for the period, electric output declined only 0.1 per cent for the week, with the spread over the 1934 figures narrowed to 9.7 per cent, which made the forty-fourth consecutive week that the preceding year's level had been exceeded.

"While output of bituminous coal dropped below last year's, the total for 1935 to date is ahead of 1934 by nearly 4,000,000 tons. Daily average gross crude oil production increased, running 56,250 barrels in excess of the August estimate.

Steel Trade Active

"On the more favorable side was the further expansion of steel operations, the sixth successive weekly gain lifting the rate to 48.1 per cent of capacity, the best reached since early March, and compared with 22.3 per cent last year.

"Lumber orders dropped 3 per cent for the week, but volume was heavier by 26 per cent than a year ago, while a further increase in production and shipments carried the former 44 per cent and the latter 46 per cent above the 1934 totals.

"Slightly under the previous week's, carloadings were below last year's for the eighth straight time.

"The uptrend in bank clearings was less marked, the gain over the 1934 aggregate amounting to only 7.2 pet cent, in contrast to an increase of 36.9 per cent in the preceding week's comparison.

"After striking the year's low, failures increased, the number exceeding last year's by 4.8 per cent.

"Advancing for the sixth week, the food index reached $2.71, the highest since mid-April and 18.9 per cent above its corresponding 1934 position."

Building Awards Near Record High Peak for the Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Total engineering construction awards this week was advanced sharply by high federal contracts to $45,028,000, only $24,000 below the record high week for this year which was the week ended April 11, according to Engineering News-Record.

This total is made up: private $6,870,000 and, public, $38,158,000, of which federal is $24,886,000 and state and municipal, $13,272,000. This is the second high week in succession topping last week's volume of $35,596,000. The corresponding statistics for the same week last year are: total, $18,944,000; private, $2,015,000 and, public, $16,929,000, of which federal was $3,611,000 and state and municipal, $13,318,000.

High earthwork and waterway contracts are responsible for $17,463,000 of this week's record volume. Public building awards are responsible for $10,585,000 more. Streets and roads score a substantial increase this week to $7,787,000 and industrial buildings are up to $6,083,000. Waterworks awards are low at $337,000 and bridges at $461,000 while sewerage is higher at $1,005,000.

U. S. May Spend Up To Budget This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The Federal Government in July, the first month of the new fiscal year, made a good start toward spending this year the record high peacetime amount planned for in the budget which was submitted to Congress last January. In fact, expenditures in July were at a higher rate than that called for by the budget. This suggests to the Alexander Hamilton Institute that the Government may be successful this year in spending more than it anticipated and, in so doing, at least partly compensate for its failure to live up to its expenditure budget last year.

The actual deficit in July amounted to $449,000,000, as compared with the budget estimate of a monthly average deficit of only $377,000,000 for the fiscal year 1935-36. The actual deficit not only absorbed new borrowings totaling $419,000,000, but reduced the amount of funds in the Treasury. The debt at the end of July reached a new high record of $29,120,000,000. This was a larger figure than that indicated by the average monthly rate of new borrowings planned for in the budget.

Eight New Banks Open In Six States During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—During the last week eight new banks opened and included six states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The institutions, which include three entirely new banks, three new branch offices and two reopened banks, are located in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York and Tennessee.

Other changes reported in the bulletin are one consolidation and three closed banks.

Banks in U. S. Are Strengthened At Expense of Federal Reserve

Many momentous changes have been made in the banking system of the United States since President Roosevelt assumed office. The following article is the third of a series by our Wall Street correspondent which seek to explain the significance of all those changes.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The second fundamental change in our banking structure, now in process, consists in the simultaneous strengthening of the whole banking system and, in the same sense, potential weakening of the Reserve and the Treasury, the two supporting institutions. This sounds paradoxical. Nevertheless, it is a fact.

There has been an immense expansion in the safety, surety, and official protection now available for the deposit account in the individual privately owned bank, whether that bank be at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street or at a crossroads somewhere in Idaho. This protection consists in the assurance that in a pinch the Reserve System and the Treasury will come to their aid as they never before were expected to do.

This protection is set up legally in two forms. First, through the prodigious broadening of the rediscount privilege, the Federal Reserve banks may—which politically means must—lend their credit or their notes on practically all the assets which banks in an emergency are likely to possess. Stated, for the sake of simplicity, without certain technical qualifications, the Reserve System is practically obliged, in the next serious emergency, to "bail out" the entire banking system.

Deposit Insurance

The second protection to the banks is the federal deposit insurance fund, different in name but similar in principle to the ill-fated state deposit guaranty systems of the last 20 years. Although the banks belonging to this system are required to make assessments, the ultimature insurer is the Treasury, from which, if for none other than politcal reasons, the cash would have to be forthcoming to pay off depositors in closed banks.

The reason for this double protection might be termed a historical accident. In the official deliberations during the 1933 moratorium, it was felt that some guarantee to depositors was necessary lest further runs might begin. One proposal was that the Reserve System should be pledged to advance money on all sound assets. Since no bank would be allowed to reopen which could not theoretically show sound, though perhaps slow, assets equal to its deposits, this meant that bankers in difficulty could assure their depositors of cash from the Reserve. The other proposal was the deposit insurance system.

Instead of one, both proposals were adopted, each in temporary form. But what was adopted to meet the emergency is now to be a permanent part of the bank laws. The temporary deposit insurance has been changed to a permanent system. And the House version of the Banking Act of 1935 replaces in even broader terms the emergency authority of the Reserve bankers to make advances to the member banks on their "promissory notes secured by any sound assets" they may desire to pledge.

Banking Opinion

Were conservative bankers more articulate and less aware of the political vulnerability of their business, they would have uttered public expressions of loud dismay at this departure from what has always been called "sound banking." They have limited themselves to well-tempered expositions of the innovation and the danger involved.

In their opinion, the careless banker, and his depositors, is given all too much assurance of protection from the consequences of over-extending credit. The incentives to his keeping his portfolio in a "liquid" position, that is, to his keeping a substantial proportion of his assets in short-term readily marketable paper, have been weakened, now that comparatively "slow" assets are to be made permanently eligible for rediscounting. The banking system is reconstructed to lean far too heavily, in conservative banking opinion, on the twin supports of Reserve and Treasury. Stocks to the system will be immediately transmitted to the two supporting buttresses.

The Federal Reserve System will take the brunt of the shock. In the next banking emergency the entire banking system will fall back with crushing weight on the Reserve. Only if and after the banks close would the FDIC be called on for its task of paying off depositors. True, in an emergency the Reserve authorities will be able to charge higher rediscount rates on slower paper, but in practice it will be impossible for them to draw the line sharply and say, "We will rediscount paper up to this degree of slowness and no more." Such a move would be political suicide.

Extraordinary Gold Reserves

The problem here discussed is at present, and may be for many years to come, buried beneath the extraordinary gold reserves of today. Bank deposits are less than in 1929, gold reserves are twice as large. But banking legislation is supposed to be build—to last, and reserve mechanisms are essentially like fire departments and national defense units, built to last, and reserve mechanthe original Federal Reserve Act which were pointed out as far back as the war, and repeatedly described during the 20's, showed up only in the last two or three years. A high degree of imagination is necessary to understand the meaning of credit structures, for they are always buttressed with reserves against emergencies which are only imagined, which some people never expect to see, and which may come in unexpected form. Potential weaknesses in the Reserve banks, therefore, now being imposed on them in order to strengthen the country's deposit bankers and their customers, may not show up for as much as 20 years.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's official visit to China has reawakened a certain amount of public interest in the future of our economic relations with that country. Mr. Lloyd George, too, devotes a special section of his memorandum on "Unemployment and Reconstruction" to the capacity of the Chinese market to help toward solving our unemployment problem.

China, we gather from competent observers, is quickly becoming reconciled to the position created by Japanese aggression in Manchuria and beyond. Chinese adjustability and business sense are well known, both in economic and in political affairs. We certainly cannot trade upon anti-Japanese feeling, because an equally strong anti-Western feeling was aroused by the failure of the Western powers to defend the integrity of China in 1931. Japan has two great advantages over European or American countries in the Chinese market. The first is the political hegemony that she already effectively exercises in the Far East. The second is the fact that she produces just those articles which the Chinese population—many in numbers but poor in average wealth—are wishful and able to buy. For the time being (but with an eye to the distant future) we have written off the Chinese market for consumable goods as a forlorn hope.

Our optimism is staked upon the chance of selling capital goods. But in order to buy them China must borrow capital, and there is not much inherently good security to be found in China today. Hence some form of guaranteed loan is mooted, but this raises all sorts of political bogeys. What would be the political reactions of floating a "League" loan, with or without American participation? Japan would like to play the part of financier to China, as well as those of policeman, schoolmaster, and purveyor in chief, but she has no resources to spare.

The currency situation, meanwhile, demands an urgent remedy. The silver frying pan has become too hot for China. She is off the silver standard for international purposes. Since her discomfiture is the result of American policy, we can presumably rule out the chance of her attaching her currency to the dollar. There remain three alternatives—the gold standard, the sterling standard, and the yen standard. Gold is somewhat in disgrace, these days, and China is ill provided with it. As between the pound and the yen as the par of Chinese currency, there is no doubt which we would prefer, but Japanese political influence and the closer economic ties between the two countries may bring the balance down on the side of the yen.

What merits do we look for in a currency base? It is as well to ask the question when the air is full of plans for general stabilization. Stability is indeed the watchword of a world overcome by chaos, but there are many varieties of stability to choose among. The economists are turning up their academic noses at mere constancy of the general price level, declaring with much persuasiveness that, when technical changes are perpetually tending to drive down prices, to keep them constant is to smuggle into the system a masked inflation, with all its eventual disastrous results. But when this is said, there remains no firm and accepted doctrine regarding the alternative kind of stability needed.

Perhaps the best practical test, therefore, of a currency base is the question whether it allows us to pursue, without blighting hindrance, the monetary policy that suits our circumstances for the time being. Neither sharp inflation nor sharp deflation ought ordinarily to be necessary, but a moderate dose of either should not be ruled out, under the appropriate conditions, by excessive rigidity of the monetary system. Meanwhile we are learning by very bitter experience that a common international monetary base is valuable in itself, and that exchange stability may not be too dearly purchased at the price of some limitation upon internal monetary liberty.

The threatened devaluation of the guilder (this is being written in the midst of a political crisis in the Netherlands) is causing more anxiety in the rubber market than in any other section of the British business world. Devaluation would clearly mean that Dutch rubber producers would be content with a lower price for rubber, expressed in sterling or gold, than would otherwise satisfy them. The planters of Malaya continue to hope for, say, eightpence a pound instead of the present sixpence, but if the guilder were to depreciate by 30 per cent, even sixpence would give a working profit of, perhaps, 40 per cent on turnover to the most efficient planters of Sumatra. Thus as far as the Dutch East Indies was concerned the pressure to raise the price by further restriction would be removed. (This calculation takes no account of the proposed sliding scale export tax on estate rubber, which would *pro tanto* diminish the net profits arising from a rise in price expressed in guilders.

The United States, as a great consumer of rubber, is free to draw the obvious lesson, and equally pointed comments may be made by those who believe that excessive price maintenance is its own greatest enemy.

Canada, Former Wheat Problem, May Be Resource

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Crop news from our Northwest and from western Canada continued bullish in character, but as a market influence the reports were apparently a little stale from constant reiteration, while the heavy movement of wheat at primary points, with heavy hedging pressure was against the price.

From the recent tops December wheat declined about 9 cents, with a rally of 2 cents or more from the low figures on short covering and commission absorption. Under 90 cents there appeared to be accumulation on a scale down, although there was no apparent disposition to force the advances at any time.

The belated movement of winter wheat reached flush proportions last week, and has continued heavy, temporarily tending to offset the bullish features of the situation.

During all the heavy movement, however, cash prices have held strong, and the hard winter upper grades continue to command extravagant premiums.

This is a recognition by mill buyers that supplies of choice wheat will be limited owing to the small Southwest crop and the drastic shrinkage Northwest, with the predominance of light-weight spring wheat this season.

Canadian Wheat

Mills in this country are already buying Canadian old crop wheat in order to maintain the quality of their spring wheat blends of flour. High premiums for our hard winters and springs make it possible to import Canadian wheat. This has checked buying enthusiasm also to some extent, as it is feared any material advance in our prices relative to those in Canada will bring in a lot of wheat.

However, the prices for cash wheat that make imports possible are at such high levels compared with the futures, that May wheat especially is made to look extremely low priced.

Winnipeg has resumed trading in October and December wheat, following the appointment of the grain board for Canada. Prices started at a higher level than many in the trade here expected. Recently Winnipeg futures have shown a stronger tendency due to the crop damage from rust, hail, blight, heat and frost, while Liverpool has been consistently firmer than Chicago for several days.

Broomhall's estimate of import requirements for the coming season of 540,000,000 bushels, and placing Canada's export quota at 284,000,000 bushels, was bullish on the Canadian situation, and the surplus in Canada carried over is now regarded as much less of a trade bugbear than it has been during the last year.

Southern Hemisphere Wheat

The southern hemisphere wheat situation is the reverse of last year in regard to supplies, the total remaining for export out of Argentina and Australia being placed at 60,000,000 bushels compared with 150,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Moreover, the new crop prospects in Argentina are the most pessimistic in a number of years, a tremendous cut in acreage being admitted as the result of the prolonged drought.

Russia is shipping a little wheat, but France is not expected to have much grain for export the coming year.

Europe is still an indifferent importer, with world shipments dwindling to small proportions, and on passage stocks less than half what they were a year ago.

Corn dropped to much the lowest prices on the crop for the deferred months, but the September has been relatively strong, reflecting the increasing tightness in the cash position.

Oats and rye have been under pressure, working to new lows for the crop, but a little better demand was in evidence for rye owing to the extremely low prices. Oats movement is heavy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—The significance of the United States passing from a potential export to an actual import basis at a time when the world's situation has undergone a radical change may not be appreciated at the moment, but, nevertheless holds potentialities which may exercise a tremendous influence upon the world's price structure, says Bartlett Frazier Company.

The importing countries, notably Great Britain, have taken Canadian wheat sparingly for several seasons past, anticipating the ultimate collapse of its holding policy. Home stocks have been allowed to fall to a dangerous minimum, afloat supplies are exceptionally low and the remaining surpluses of old crop wheat in exporting countries are below the seasonal normal and now, within the past 90 days, the outlook for the new crop in the Argentine is definitely curtailed by the continuing drought affecting the acreage seeded. The Australian promise does not exceed last year and the latest French estimate suggests a low of 100,000,000 bushels from last season. At the same time, the Canadian promise has been lessened materially by drought and black rust.

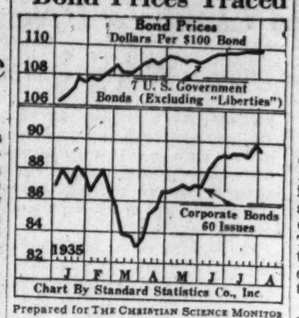
From being the "sore spot" in the world's wheat situation, Canada may be called upon to use her old wheat stocks in making good the deficiencies of both old and new crops elsewhere. With the United States an added buyer, it is conceivable a buying movement might get under way any time a realization of the possibilities of the situation becomes general with a resulting effect on the price structure not envisioned at this time.

Huge Ford Project Is Entering Final Stages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 17 — The Ford Motor Company project, costing $10,000,000, to provide the company with new hot strip steel rolling mills and sheet steel cold finishing mills is entering the final stage at the Ford Rouge Plant at Dearborn, company officials announce.

U. S. and Corporate Bond Prices Traced



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AVERAGE prices of Government and corporate bonds are traced above from Jan. 1.

Only 11 of Canada's 34 Railways Fail To Earn 1934 Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 17—Only 11 of the 34 railways in Canada failed to earn operating expenses during 1934, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a distinct improvement over the previous year when 15 railways did not earn operating expenses, while three more failed to earn both operating expenses and taxes.

During 1934 gross revenues were greater each month than in 1933 and for the year amounted to $300,837,000 as against $270,278,000 for 1933—the low point since 1916.

Opeating expenses also showed an upward turn, increasing from $233,133,000 in 1933 to $251,999,000, and net operating revenues increased from $37,145,000 in 1933 to $48,838,000. The balance to the profit and loss account was a debit of $100,777,000 as against a debit of $117,339,000 in the preceding year. These include all interest, dividend, and sinking fund charges.

Practically all items of revenue, says the report of the bureau, showed improvements over 1933, freight increasing from $201,501,000 to $227,277,000 and passenger receipts from $31,880,000 to $34,278,000. Also all general operating expense accounts except traffic and transportation-water lines showed increases.

Sales of Hardware During August Show Consistent Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Hardware sales and outlook are maintaining, during the month of August, the unexpectedly good standards of June and July. This summer will go on record as a most satisfactory period for wholesale and retail sales according to Hardware Age. A remarkably close cleanup of all seasonable stocks has taken place.

In recent weeks, orders for future delivery have been liberal enough to almost insure a lively fall. Even winter goods, like sleds, are having a heavy advance sale, and offerings of toys and gift goods for the holidays are appearing. Current and future buying is not careless, nor speculative in the strict sense, but the "hold-out" tendency has completely disappeared.

Confidence in values is growing from week to week, and such minor price changes as are occurring, are taken sanely and with little com taken sanely and with little complaint.

Larger crops with higher prices, plus undiminished outpouring of federal funds, indicate that there will be an abundance of money in farming and reclamation areas, and a willingness to spend it is being manifested everywhere.

Cotton Consumption In July Increased

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Cotton consumed during July is reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 391,771 bales of lint and 62,137 bales of linters, compared with 385,946. and 61,905 during June, this year, and 359,951 and 63,484 during July last year.

Imports during July totaled 6707 bales, compared with 6403 for June this year, and 10,893 for July last year.

Exports for July totaled 276,622 bales of lint and 18,298 bales of linters, compared with 344,955 and 19,006 for June this year, and 305,820 and 17,308 for July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 22,312,384 compared with 24,417,778 during June this year, and 22,709,200 during July last year.

Pennsylvania Road's Equipments Awarded

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—An issue of $15,282,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Equipment Trust 4s, due Jan. 15, 1936 to 1949, was awarded today to a banking syndicate headed by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.

EHFA to Support Appliance Sales With $350,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The reorganized Electric Home and Farm Authority announced yesterday that it would avoid or minimize disturbance of private financing and merchandising agencies in this field. The expansion is intended to facilitate the financing of electrical equipment and appliance sales throughout the country.

The announcement also said that rural operations of EHFA will tie in closely with the program of the rural electrification administration for financing the construction of power and light lines into territory now without electric service.

In rural areas alone it has been estimated that in the next few years equipment and appliance sales, directly or indirectly attributable to the operations of REA, will total more than $350,000,000. EHFA financing is contemplated, however, for only part of these prospective sales. Some sales will be made on a cash basis. Others will be financed through existing private agencies furnishing consumer credit, without the intervention of government loans. Encouragement will be given, however, to the improvement and co-ordination of selling methods.

Plans for the prospective sales and financing in rural areas have been discussed in recent conferences held by Morris L. Cooke, REA administrator, and other officials of REA and EHFA, with representatives of industry. Private concerns represented in these conferences have included such organizations as the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, General Motors, the National Association of Master Plumbers, and a number of the larger private electric utilities.

The representatives of government and industry working in co-operation have deemed it possible that as many as 1,000,000 rural homes can be electrified in the next few years. This estimate includes the probable construction by private utilities with their own funds, and by public agencies with nonfederal funds.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16

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Experts to Elevate Lowly Fiber Box To Greater and More Commercial Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—That modern bearer of burden, the box made of fiber, is being elevated to the status of a product of engineering technology by experts of the United States Forest Products Laboratory here.

Series of experiments and tests have recently been undertaken by them that are designed to put manufacture of fiber board, and the many sizes and kinds of containers now made from it for commercial shipping, upon a sounder engineering basis. Accurate mathematical analyses of the strength of different kinds of this board will be sought, from which formulas for box structure will be developed.

Thus, paper box making will be put on the same level as other engineering problems, such as steel bridges and buildings.

Better boxes and lower manufacturing costs are the twin objectives of the tests. Results will be reflected in the profits of thousands of shippers of perishable foods, clothing, tools, utensils, and the myriad other products of modern industry that are packed in such boxes, as well as in lower production costs resulting from improvements in the manufacture of this material.

Shippers annually lose hundreds of thousands of dollars through damage to goods in transit, and the ultimate consumer pays for these losses in the price of articles he buys.

Some 3,300,000 tons of fiber board are produced yearly in the United States, having a market value of about $164,000,000. The tremendous growth of the industry is shown in the fact that during the past decade production of this material has almost been doubled.

Schools — Colleges
Home Study

Harnessing Child's Imagination to Build Character

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Four-Year-Old Climbs a Promptness Ladder

Little Children Need Abstract Ideas Translated Into Concrete Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever found yourself confronted with what seemed a baffling problem in the bringing up of a little son or daughter? A sudden spell of rebelliousness or naughtiness in some form or other may temporarily have upset all your careful training. Perhaps the whole family was going through a difficult experience, something that placed the child in a situation that was not at all suitable for him and he responded with very trying behavior.

It was at such a time that John's mother found what a help ladders and a bridge could be in the forming of good habits. To be sure, the ladders and bridge were only imaginary ones drawn on paper, but what did that matter? John was four years old and when one is four he is quite likely to live more or less in a world of imagination anyway and ladders and bridges are easily constructed and put into use.

The thought of the possibility of using such means came to John's mother after she had realized that in her overanxiety about the child's behavior she apparently was giving all her attention to trying to keep him from being naughty. She saw that what she needed to do, instead, was to use situations that would lead him to respond in the right way and so bring out the kind of behavior that was desirable. She chose one particular quality to work for, promptness. The ladder came to her mind as something that would appeal to the child and center his attention on worthwhile activities.

She asked him one morning to bring paper, pencil, and a ruler to her. This sounded interesting and he was eager to see what Mother would do with them.

"Let's draw a picture of a ladder," she said. "See! it rests against a high wall. Now we will play that there is a little boy named Tommy who wants to climb that ladder step by step up to the very top. But this is a 'promptness ladder.' No one can climb a 'promptness ladder' unless he is prompt. You know what that means. It means to come right away when one is called; to get dressed quickly in the morning; to wash and eat meals when the right time comes without having to be told more than once, and other things like that. Tommy has to find ways to be prompt before he can climb his ladder.

"The first chance that came to him was when he got up in the morning and knew it was time to get dressed. He went right to work, and when he was through, there he was up one step on the ladder. See! We can write 'dressed promptly' on this first step. Now what do you suppose he did next?"

"Washed his hands and face before breakfast," suggested John. "Yes," agreed Mother. "Now he is up another step."

Through the Day

In some such fashion as this they went through the day with Tommy until at last he was up on the top round of the ladder.

By this time John was eager to draw a ladder for himself. His thoughts had been lifted quite above the unpleasant things both he and Mother had been making mountains of and he was ready for a happy day, looking for opportunities where he could express promptness and so climb up high on his ladder. By evening, he, too, had reached the top and told Mother all about a wonderful garden that he could now see on the other side.

Crossed the Bridge

He wanted another "promptness ladder" the next morning and again climbed up eagerly. A couple of days later, his mother, thinking they had had enough of ladders for one time, showed him a picture of a bridge. She suggested that it was the kind of bridge one journeyed across in going to the land of good habits. Every time one practiced a good habit, it took him a step across this bridge. John marked his progress that day on the bridge in much the same way as he had done on the ladders.

In this manner the child gained practice in responding in the right way and such behavior came more easily than it had done before, when attention had been centered on undesirable behavior. The ladders and bridge were now discarded. They had served their purpose. They had made it possible for a little boy, and his mother too, to climb up higher than they had seemed able to do without some such aid. They had bridged a difficult gap. V. E. H.

Courtesy of the Round Table Press, New York

Plenty of Space Is the Challenge Here

The child of the modern school is given every possible chance to express and test his ideas and initiative. He is encouraged, also, to do original work along every line. In art, because decorating the larger areas has proved more freedom-giving, mural painting, or executing a design on paper that provides space correspondingly large, has become a recognized activity. This photograph is taken from the book "Willingly to School" and illustrates typical ideas of modern education.

More Than Snippets of Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WITH children there is a joy in the complete poem which a mere excerpt never gives them. So at least believes Miss Adelaide Miethke, inspector of schools in the State Education Department, and she has sent a report to Director William J. Adey protesting against what she calls "independent snippets of philosophy or language." Miss Miethke admits these excerpts make good material for reflection in after years, but contends they can easily be overcome.

There is pleasure as well as training in the development of a theme, verse by verse, and valuable models of narration can be memorized without drudgery, she finds. The introduction, the development of the story with increasing dramatic interest, the rounding off of the theme, and the final moral, are helpful aids to composition, apart from the aesthetic and literary value.

Miss Miethke insists that verses selected from a very long poem, such as "The Pied Piper," should at least make a coherent narrative. The teacher, for instance, who taught the verses concerning the rats, the Piper and the departure of the children, but omitted the Mayor and his broken agreement, missed the very link that makes the story and provides the right emotions for the youthful dramatist.

"We are trying out a new scheme in our composition classes," Miss Miethke mentioned. "One half of the class work at transcription, copy books or other quiet lessons, while the other half takes composition. The teacher tries to get round the class during the writing period so that errors of composition may be pointed out in the child's presence, instead of the books being marked in his absence. By dividing the class, the teacher has more chance of giving individual attention, and corrections can be made straight away. Better for the teacher to go to the class, than for the books to come to the teacher.

Growing Up With Three Girls

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Texas

Dear Editor:

It is always with a deep sense of interest that I read the Parent Column in the Monitor—the reason, that I, too, am a "parent."

Although our three daughters are no longer little girls, I am always interested in what other parents are doing and have accomplished. Of course the home should be the one place that children love best to be, and to make the home interesting, parents need to show interest in their children and in what they are doing.

Having been brought up in such a home—to me the dearest place in the world—by parents who bestowed upon my sister and me a wealth of love, tenderness, and interest in all our work or play, the example was set for me to follow.

We have a very affectionate trio, and their father and I have felt that really to grow up with our children would mean a great deal to both sides. We truly have had many happy times together.

I found that from the time our girls were very small, they expressed a great amount of self-reliance for such tiny tots. I remember my mother saying to me once that she knew how I dusted the furniture because our little daughter dusted the furniture while playing house and dusted very carefully. She was only two years of age at the time.

I also experienced that independence of all three girls—of liking to do things without being told. They would wait until I went away to market, on Saturday mornings especially, and then older sister would plan what each was to do, and when Mother returned from marketing and shopping, she found three busy little maids working fast and furiously to have things clean and in order on her return. They worked in perfect harmony and their one object was to complete their work before Mother's return. And I sometimes arranged my shopping so as to give them more time to finish.

To keep their playthings and closets in order seemed difficult, as we were in rather crowded quarters, but we tried to put them away as orderly as possible. The really hard part was to keep them in order, as they would often want to put them away hurriedly. I found, however, that as they grew older their love for cleanliness and orderliness naturally brought about these right results, and they showed a keen desire to do practical things.

We have always endeavored to make our vacations interesting and educational. Therefore, we have taken the girls on trips where we could visit some of the historical places described in their history books. These trips have developed their imaginations and their interest in history.

Children and young people are so easily pleased; it really takes very little to make them happy. We have endeavored to show them the best times we could possibly give them, and they were always grateful.

Truly love never fails in bringing about the desired results. It does not necessarily spoil children to bestow on them the love they so richly deserve. It takes only a little tact to show them the right way and inasmuch as they naturally love the right, they can be easily led.

We are still enjoying our girls, all three nearly grown. Please let me thank all the parents for their fine and helpful letters, and the Monitor for this column. (Mrs.) W. W. M.

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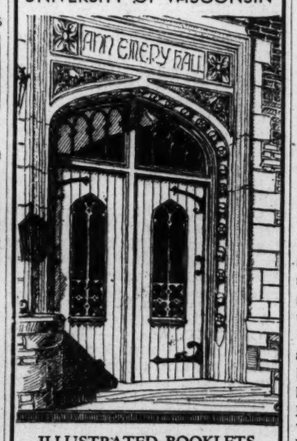

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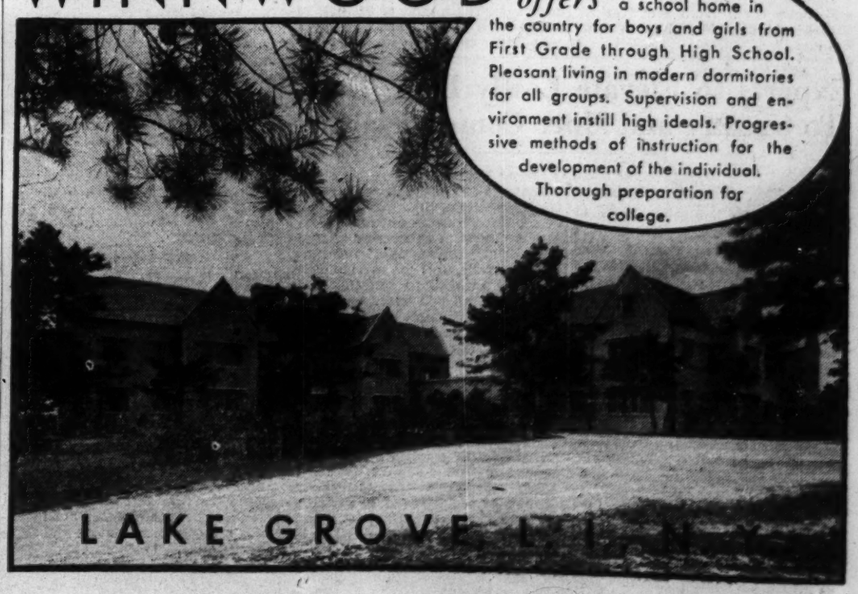

Italy Has Long List of Claims For Promises Unfulfilled And Steady Opposition by Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy considers that she has a legitimate right to demand a "settlement of accounts" on the part of Ethiopia.

Italian activities in Ethiopia, whether political, economic or commercial, have consistently been opposed by the central government at Addis Ababa. This attitude of the Ethiopian authorities appears all the more strange in view of the fact that the Ethiopian governors and provincial chiefs have often agreed to the requests, and accepted the collaboration, of other nations, such as Britain and France, and have even sought it themselves in distant Japan, as was the case two years ago.

Ethiopian hostility to Italy is not of recent date. It may be said to have begun from the days when the Italians, as did many other European nations, set out to search for new fields of activity in the "Black Continent."

The first treaty which Italy attempted to conclude in 1857 with the Negus John provided for "the stipulation of agreements of friendship, navigation and commerce with the various princes of Ethiopia, provided they are disposed to civilize the country."

Italians Slain in 1881

Twenty years later, the Government of Rome expressed a desire to conclude a similar treaty, but in 1881 a tribe from Danakil killed an Italian naval officer and 13 of his men.

In spite of this Rome proposed in 1884 a new treaty of friendship and commerce to the Negus Menelik, who appeared better disposed toward accepting the collaboration of the Italians. This was another disillusion. The explorer Gustavo Bianchi and two of his companions were assassinated in the Aussa territory. Then came the vicissitudes of the famous treaty of Uccialli, of 1889. By this treaty, the Emperor Menelik accepted an Italian protectorate which, however, he refuted two years later, saying that his intentions had been wrongly interpreted. Meantime, the Negus had accepted in anticipation and as guarantee of the future treaty large sums of money together with arms and munitions.

The persistent refusal of Italian offers, while those of other countries were accepted—for example, the building of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway by the French and the utilization of Lake Tana by the Anglo-Egyptians — was carried out not only in the economic but also in the political field, chiefly as regards the definition of the boundaries between Ethiopia and the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

Boundaries Undefined

Although agreements had been concluded in 1897 and 1908, long tracts of boundary are still undefined even today. When, in 1911, Captain Ferrandi undertook to trace the boundary of Italian Somaliland, he was obliged to desist owing to the hostility of the Ethiopian Governor of Ogaden.

Therefore the Fascist Government, considering this hostile attitude and the increasingly threatening opposition to be unjustified and incompatible with the prestige of a great power, now demands satisfaction from the Government at Addis Ababa.

Italians, singly and in groups, have given outstanding proof of being intelligent and hard workers in all the countries in the world. They have established industries and colonized uncultivated lands in North and South America, in Africa and Australia. Not a single concession has been granted to Italians in Ethiopia.

Forty years ago a civil engineer, by name Dulio, discovered oil in Ethiopia; he asked for a concession for exploitation and agreed to include an Ethiopian negadras in the company, but to no avail. Another Italian, Ostini, obtained some lands in the Caroda district in 1911, paying an advance sum to the local authorities, but he awaited the ratification by the Government of Addis Ababa in vain.

The same occurred with regard to the potash mines of Dallol, the exploitation of which was begun by the Pastori brothers. Many other similar cases could be reported.

In 1911 the Italian Government offered a loan for the financial reconstruction of the Ethiopian administration to be entrusted to an Ethiopian chief under advice by an Italian expert. The examination of this proposal lasted until 1915 and no conclusion was reached. The offer was renewed in 1917. A further examination followed which came to an end when a British proposal was presented.

In 1915 the Italian consular agency at Gondar, which included some storehouses for goods, was destroyed by fire. In vain was permission requested for the rebuilding of the storehouses; the Italians were not even allowed to acquire land suitable for the consular offices.

Italy had reason to hope for a change of attitude when, in 1924, Ras Tafari, now Emperor of Ethiopia, came to Rome on an official visit. A treaty was concluded in 1928, whereby a free zone in the port of Assab was conceded to Ethiopia by the Italian Government, which, in return, was authorized to construct a road from Assal to the capital of Aussa at Dessie.

More Impediments

Nothing materialized from all this. The Italian engineers who were sent to study the ground for the road were not allowed to enter Ethiopian territory, and, in spite of the fact that a Swedish mission ruled that the road would be of great use in the development of the country, the Ethiopian Government refused to grant funds for the work. The motor road envisaged by the treaty signed by the Negus on Aug. 2, 1928, has thus never been built.

Italy's resentment is largely based on the stubborn resistance to Italian economic penetration in Ethiopia. Italy cannot tolerate that she should be refused the right to construct the Assab-Dessie road when the British have been allowed to build the road from Gambela to Gore and the French that from Dikkil to Dessie; nor can she admit that land concessions should be refused to her and granted to the English on the Bir-Bir, while the tobacco monopoly is given to the French and the alcohol monopoly to the Belgians. There is no reason it is felt here why just satisfaction of an economic order, which it is contended would also benefit the progress of Ethiopia herself, should be denied to Italy.

France's Big Problem Anglo-Italo Friendship

(Continued from Page 1)

internal danger. It is an old trick which few governments have failed to utilize at some time or other.

Piling Up War Supplies

It is precisely such considerations that underlie France's most acute fear of Hitlerite Germany. The French Foreign Office proclaims, and the French people have accordingly been persuaded by the press, that the Reich is today on the verge of economic and financial bankruptcy of the most complete kind, which has been brought about by the fact that German industry—so it is declared—has been kept going only by intensive production of war supplies. The moment cannot be indefinitely postponed, say the French, when either these arms and supplies must be used in an aggressive war, or the country be shaken by a cataclysmic economic collapse which will mark the violent end of National Socialism. The choice is obvious, say the French, so we must prepare for war.

This particular fear—which is only the momentary form taken by France's deep-seated and perennial fear and distrust of Germany—is the primal factor and the principal danger point in French foreign policy. Pacific to the core, France is armed to the teeth and still arming because of this fear. There is no need to prove or probe French pacifism—it is sincere and genuine, if only because France is clearly conscious that she has absolutely nothing to gain but everything to lose by a new European war.

"But," someone may protest, "what about a 'preventive war,' might not the French be capable of starting a preventive war, precisely on account of their fear, to crush Germany before it has attained its full strength!" The answer is that the France of today would never commit the folly of provoking a "preventive war." It must be stated, however, that if the internal political situation should so develop that the most chauvinistic, nationalistic and militaristic elements obtained control in France, then one could no longer answer this vital query with such an unequivocal "No."

France and Russia

Meanwhile, efforts to end the tension and abolish the fear between France and Germany continue, spasmodic and unavailing. Herr Hitler's reiterated offers of peace to France failed to convince and the French Government in the midst of them concluded a pact of mutual assistance with Soviet Russia, a defensive alliance admittedly aimed at the Reich.

Is this alliance a factor for peace, or does it constitute, as its opponents declare, a peril of war? France signed it without enthusiasm, after interminable delays and lapses in the negotiations. Even today it remains unratified by Parliament. It is scheduled to be brought before the Chamber as soon as it reassembles in October. Ratification is certain, barring some radical and unexpected turnover in the French political scene; but it will be as unenthusiastic as was the actual signature. The reason is simply that, for France, the Franco-Russian pact is a purely negative affair. France signed the accord for one purpose: to prevent and forestall any possible Russo-German rapprochement. Perhaps to others it may seem silly that France should fear an alignment of Hitlerite Germany and Communist Russia. But the Frenchman merely shrugs his shoulders, and reminds you that the same General staff that promoted the postwar Russo-German alliance is today again in the saddle in Germany—or on the verge of taking over complete control—and that therefore you never can tell. So he grimly tries to forget the outcome of the prewar alliance between France and Russia, subordinating minor anxieties to the dominant fear of Germany.

Little Entente and Poland

The same French preoccupation—to find additional protection against an eventual attack by the Reich—underlies France's alliances with Poland and the three countries of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia. Like France, these countries, creations, very largely, of the Versailles Treaty, have nothing to gain and everything to lose by a war. Thus they are counted by the French among the "peaceful nations": meaning the nations who are ready to fight to maintain the *status quo*.

Like the pact with Russia, these accords are admitted in France today to have chiefly a negative significance. The Polish alliance has in fact almost been written off as a bad debt, since the Germano-Polish rapprochement, but the letter remains, and might conceivably be revived some day.

It is perfectly clear to France's leaders that this multiplicity of facts is dangerous—that they mean France must be involved in any major European conflict. But when one of these leaders is asked whether it might not be advisable to leave Germany a free hand in the East so that France might have peace and quiet in the West, he is sure to burst out with biting scorn: "Oh, yes, of course, let Germany do what she likes in the East and eliminate all our allies, so that she'll be free to gobble us up separately afterwards!" Once again the same dominant factor of French foreign policy: fear.

Then, There's Italy

Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that the Italo-Ethiopian conflict sprang from this self-same fear. Yet it is all too evident that Italy's aims in Ethiopia only crystallized after M. Pierre Laval's visit to Rome in January. It seems only too clear to many that Italy would never dare to aspire to east African hegemony without the tacit assent of France.

It is apparent that Italy would not flaunt the League of Nations if France and Britain were united on a firm policy—a policy which the British Government has announced its desire to carry out, but not alone.

In short, it is cryingly obvious that France bears, indirectly, a large share of the responsibility for the Italo-Ethiopian affair.

Why has France thus allowed Italy to proceed with its warlike preparations in flagrant opposition to those League "principles" of collective security to which France pays such fervent and frequent lip-service? The answer is easy—France hopes to have, in return, a strong alliance with Italy—a military and air pact of mutual assistance against Germany. The visits of Gen. Maxime Weygand and of Gen. Victor Denain, Minister of Air, to Italy, were undoubtedly connected with this aim. So far nothing concrete seems to have been concluded beyond an agreement between the French and Italian general staffs that they could safely withdraw troops from the Franco-Italian frontier for use elsewhere—the Italian in Ethiopia, the French in the fortifications along the Rhine. But the negotiations are continuing.

British Angle

All this, it must be admitted, does not present a very hopeful picture. It is peaceful, in that France has no slightest ambition or intention of armed aggression against any country. But it is productive of war in that it is above all fearful of war—and, as Job said, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

But there is another vital factor in French foreign policy. It is France's determination to keep the friendship of Great Britain. France—all France—feels at heart that its only real safety against an attack by Germany is the immediate aid, assistance and support of Britain. There is also a realization that this desired solidarity can only be counted upon if French policy is kept at least closely parallel to what the British consider "fair" and conducive to peace. This constitutes an invaluable check on the French tendency to extremism; for France is least fearful when it feels England's active support.

Temporarily, France may oppose itself to British policy—as in the Italo-Ethiopian affair—but there is always a tendency, after a while, to ask if it might not be safer to get back a bit closer to Britain.

To sum up, therefore, France presents a divided aspect, both internally and internationally. At home, a wave of extreme nationalism is struggling to obtain dictatorial power. The "average Frenchman," peace-loving, naturally conservative and democratic, resists, but wonders. Abroad, fear of war threatens to bring on the very evil which the whole pacific French nation is above all anxious to avoid. France today is negative—anti-Fascist, anti-Communist, anti-war, anti-change.

The answer to Europe's problem of positive peace appears to lie elsewhere, in the nation where a more positive good governs.

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FLIT—*BAB-O*
ALL OVER TOWN

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1 ..... 1st AVENUE
NO. 2 ..... 20th STREET
NO. 3 ..... 3rd AVENUE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

Anna Marie Beauty Shop

Specialist in
Shampooing and Finger Waving
Marcel and Water Wave, etc.
Call for appointment
DEXTER 3621
Irma M. Taylor 155 Conti St., Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

More than 58 years at the same location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"ON THE SQUARE"

Mercantile Paper Co.
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
108 COMMERCE ST. Phone C-78

Compliments of
Al. Levy's
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear
Furs and Millinery
PICKWICK CAFE
Where Quality Reigns Supreme
FRED RIDOLPHI, Pres.
25 Commerce Street C-385

MASTERS BEAUTY SALON
Masters of the Profession
106½ Dexter Avenue
Phone C-3426

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

FORT LAUDERDALE

COMMUNITY GROCERY
MONARCH BRAND
232 E. Las Olas Boulevard
Phone 53 *Free Delivery*

JACKSONVILLE

CHARIS OF JACKSONVILLE
The Coolest Thing in Summer Corsetry
Tropical by CHARIS
218 LYNCH BLDG. Telephone 3-0647
Mrs. L. C. DuBose, Manager

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
1700 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 3-1133—1134

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Rent, Why Buy—When We Supply
JACKSONVILLE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
It Pays to Keep Clean
TELEPHONE 5-3936 403 EAST BAY ST.

TRENARY FISH COMPANY
If it swims, we have it.
Telephone 5-7870, 5-7871

Bond-Howell Lumber Co.
Lumber and Building Material
"THERE'S A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE"
Phone 5-3488 600 E. 8th St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

AKRA BROS.
DEPARTMENT STORES
1018 Park St. 1935 Main St.
10 E. Miami Road

LEGAL NEWS CO.
Publishers of
"LEGAL NEWS"
General Printing
Printers of Stock Certificates
205 EAST BAY ST Phone 5-3655

Florida Bindery
Blank Books and Loose Leaf Binders
Rebinding Old Books Our Specialty
111 East Bay Street Phone 5-8153
R. C. Stanton
TROPICAL AQUATIC NURSERIES
Tropical Fish and New Imports
Visitors Welcome
4334 Beverly Avenue Phone 2-2393

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7209

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

THE H. S. W. B. Drew Co.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

LAKELAND

GIBSON'S
Featuring
Libby's Canned Goods
If we please you tell your friends

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call

MIAMI 32445

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery charging and road service.
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7582
One Block West of First Church

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd
Est. 1914

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

PHONE 2-2430
Completely Equipped Domestic and Oriental Carpet Cleaning Plant
All Repairs by Oriental Rug Weaver
The Oriental Rug Renovators
Tourtelot-Jayaway
729 S.W. 12th Ave., Miami, Florida

WASH SUITS
Laundered the White Belt Way
Pressed to Fit 50 cents
White Belt Laundry
N. W. 32nd Ave. and 60th St., Miami
Phone Edge 1568
930 5th St., Miami Beach Phone 5-8019

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1269 West Flagler Street

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food at Tip Top Restaurant, 5th Street Store

Cities Service Gasoline, Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a taste of very good values at $2.95 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
We finance the PAINTING of your home. Nothing down. 12 to 36 months to pay.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1516
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

TOILET ARTICLES and RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
Ft. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigeration

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained

TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY

Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Charles E. Shepard
INSURANCE
Annuities of all kinds.
Life Insurance, Endowments
Income Policies
2020 RHODES HAVERTY BUILDING
PHONE WA. 3793

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa 1770

Summer Fur Sale
Now in Progress
L. Chajage
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son Jewelers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

New Fall Millinery
Ready to Wear
Shoes, Accessories
NOW ON DISPLAY
Burden, Smith & Co.

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
Third and Mulbury Street Phone 4116

Complete Outfitters
for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
608 CHERRY STREET MACON, GA.

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicures by Master Operators
Purcell Beauty Shop
136 Whitaker Dial 5032
and SAVANNAH BEACH

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLES J. BARR
25 Years' Experience in High Grade Watch Repairing
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SO. TRYON STREET

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LAUSANNE—Pension Boarding house; for young students; home atmosphere; best references. PROF. COTTY, Théâtre, 5. Tel. 29.782.

FLATS TO LET

FLAT to let, furnished, bedroom 14x16, dining room lounge 14x18, use kitchen, 419 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, Perth, Western Australia.

MILAN—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment, center of Milan, October to June; 1,000 lire monthly. GALLO, Corso Porta Vittoria 32

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section

KODAK
OPTICIANS
DESGRANGES
24 rue de la Pépinière
(Near St. Lazare Station)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

KUNSTHANDEL 'MODERN'
(Artshop)
Encadrementen
Uitgebreide sorteering artistieke, Metaalwerken, Plateel en kunstvoorwerpen, Kleine snuisterijen, billijke, prijzen.
WILLEMSPARKWEG 136, Zuid.

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 331126 Post Giro 48511

C. J. COELAND
(BROKER)
Effecten - Coupons
Administraties
Assuranties - Safe Deposit
Anna Paulownaplein 3 Tel. 337284
's Gravenhage The Hague

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

P. SIMONSEN
GRENSEN 16
Groceries, Canned Goods
Established 1857 Telephone 14659
Deliveries.

W. B. SAMSON
Try Samsons Helkornbröd
25 öre.
(Pastry-cook)

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.

PIANO, HARP, ORGAN
General Instruction in
MUSIC AND HARMONY
MUSIKDIREKTÖR STIG SELIGMAN
Linnégatan 39a Tel. 623978

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Myrstedts Matthisma
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

KAFFEBULLEN
Östermalmstorg 4
Cakes, Pastries, Bread, etc.
Refreshments Served

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

"Daheim"
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 31
is a Temperance Hotel well known for the excellent variety and substantiality of the meals served in its Restaurants and for its comfortable Hotel rooms.
Parties received. Moderate terms.

Hoch-Schuhe
Au Dock"
Marktgasse 13, Bern

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868
FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit our expositions.
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30

KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.
WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN
ein- wie mehrfarbig
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.658
Printers.

Bäckerei-Conditorei
BAKERY
H. HOSTETTLER-MORET
AEGERTENSTR. 59 TEL. 23.810

MISS BIGLER
teaches English
CONVERSATION—GRAMMAR
PHONETICS
Obere Dufourstrasse 23 Tel. 35.252

AUGUST LEHMANN
Watchmaker
Kornhausplatz 10
Tel. 32.596
Special Repairs
Workshop
Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Seifen-Stübli
SOAP
Junkerngasse 3

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
LINDT CHOCOLATE

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS
ERNST STAUB
Möbel- und Tapezierergeschäft
39 Bollwerk 39
Tel 24 796
(Furniture and Upholstering)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof & Cie
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

FURNITURE IN GOOD CONDITION BOUGHT AND SOLD
Also Complete Installations.
FRAU SPÄTH
Theodor Kochergasse 4. Tel. 24.949.
Renowned House for Furniture

Späth-Bett-Couch
Fr. 120.- 130.- 200 u.
Ottomanen Spezialgeschäft
Alfr. Späth
Kramgasse 16. Tel. 16.01

BIEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
se recommande
(Hosiery)

WW B
HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. WYSSBROD
Tel. 33.87
COAL

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
PAUL AESCHLIMANN
Bahnhofstrasse 1 Tel. 2885

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25
Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue de Nidau 28. Tel. 28.91
Hairdressing

BIEL—MADRETSCH

H. GUGGISBERG, SOHN
Butchers — Charcuterie
Dauerwurst zum Rohessen
Milde Rauchwaren

NIDAU b/Biel

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Jeder Grösse. Etagenheizungen Oelfeuerungen installiere ich überall, zu ganz günstigen Preisen in besonders guter Qualität.
H. BÜNZLI NIDAU-BIEL
HEIZUNGEN, EXPERTISEN TEL. 37.32
CENTRAL HEATING

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 448, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BANQUE POPULAIRE GENEVOISE
Place de Hollande
All Kinds of Banking and Credit Transactions

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Ferrailleur
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 309

®
The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.408
Well known for good confectionery.

MATTEN—INTERLAKEN

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries—Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
FULLFEDERHALTER

THUN

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Tea Room — Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

SWITZERLAND

WINTERTHUR

LUDI
Biscuits - Spezialitäten
Kaufen Sie Ihre Biscuits im Spezialgeschäft
NUR ABSOLUT FRISCHE WARE
Offres spéciales - Spezialpackungen
Special offers
1 Schönaustrasse/Ecke Wüflingerstrasse

ZURICH

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2 Zürich 1
All Sports Articles

Sporthaus Bächtold
ZURICH Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue
DICK-STREBEL
HOHLSTRASSE-KNUSLISTRASSE 4, ZURICH 4
COAL and WOOD
Tel. 53861
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

Everything in Groceries and Provisions from the four corners of the world.
Stockists of Toilet Goods, "Judgeware," Brooms.
PRINGLES
Telephone 1733 P. O. Box 646
(Two Lines) Corner Zastron and Aliwal Sts.

For Everything Electrical Try
CLEMENT MARSH
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
49 HENRY STREET Phone 101

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
have all the
FOREMOST FASHIONS
for Spring and Summer
at their branches at
CAPE TOWN
PORT ELIZABETH
and Trading as BLINMANS
in Johannesburg
Meet your friends in
CLEGHORN'S CAFE
at Cape Town or Port Elizabeth

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164. Cape Town. Box 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure
89 St. George's St. (Opp. Cape Argus Office)

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd
Head Office for South Africa, Commercial Union Buildings, 88-90, St. George's St., Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central

Ask Your Grocer For—
EUZOL
Made in Durban
Floor Polish
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil
Sheep Dip
Sheep Marking Oil
Motor Car Polish
Factory at Jacobs Phone Rossburgh 18

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books
Phone 127 341 West Street

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up to date in all men's apparel
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST Phone 1932

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE, LTD.
Our prices are Bazaar prices.
472 WEST STREET Phone 68

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Fl.) West Street. Telephone 2180
Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co.
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

Marco
BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
52 ALIWAL ST PHONE 3236

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

JOHANNESBURG

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED

GEM SPECIALISTS
Catalogue free on application.
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings

P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET
Henwoods are good to you
HEN WOOD
for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings 25 JOUBERT STREET

Smart Selection of Pullovers and Slipovers, 9/6 to 17/6
HAMILTON'S
Pritchard and Joubert Streets

BRENNERS GARAGE
Before Servicing Your Car See Us
Petrol, Oil, Tyres, Etc.
Oil and Greasing
89-91 RISSIK STREET
CORNER DE VILLIERS STREET

G. M. HORNE
(Pty.) Ltd
PRINTERS
61 SIMMONDS STREET

I. HUTCHESON
O. K. Bazaars
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon also "JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

FAIRHAVEN
'A quiet place of Residence'
10 minutes from Christian Science church. Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central

MODEL FISH RESTAURANT
for
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Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.
The Wellington Bread Co.
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PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
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Monitor Movie Guide

Fred Stone Has Good Comedy Part in 'Alice Adams' with Katharine Hepburn

Fred Stone and Katharine Hepburn in 'Alice Adams'

Alice Adams (Radio)—Katharine Hepburn in characteristic performance as the brave, fibbing, small-town Cinderella of Booth Tarkington's novel whose dream of a tall, dark, handsome beau comes true. He's rich, too. Fred Stone, in his first feature picture since silent film days, helps the comedy effect as Alice's homespun father. Ann Shoemaker plays her nagging mother and Frank Albertson her selfish brother. Fred McMurray, Charles Grapewin.

Bright Lights (First National)—Joe E. Brown in his usual part of simple-minded bumpkin, this time a stage clown who finds out that the socialite for whom he is planning to desert his wife has no serious intentions. Patricia Ellis, Ann Dvorak, Joseph Cawthorn. Fair though obvious entertainment.

Broadway Gondolier (Warner)—Dick Powell as a taxi driver who misses a chance to sing on the radio for a big cheese account in New York but gets the job while chauffeuring a gondola in Venice. Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou, George Marbier.

Cheers of the Crowd (Monogram)—Thin fluff about a publicity stunt that succeeds with the aid of a press agent, a sob sister, a policeman and a revengeful deserted wife. Russell Hopton, Betty Blythe.

China Seas (Metro)—Gable, Beery and Harlow fans are regaled with a coarse and sordid melodrama in which the Shanghai tough girl wins the steamer captain away from the nice English woman. Heavy drinking bouts, a typhoon and a pirate attack, with a torture scene to prove that the hero though a wastrel is brave. Rowdy and sensational. Rosalind Russell and Lewis Stone, with C. Aubrey Smith to lend a relieving air of dignity. A big box-office fillum.

The Cowboy Millionaire (Fox)—A refreshing Western, much better done tha the run of its kind, with George O'Brien as a dude cowboy who rescues the heroine and her fortune from a sharper. Evalyn Bostock, Edgar Kennedy.

Curly Top (Fox)—Newest Temple medium, with John Boles and Rochelle Hudson assisting the juvenile star. Sentimental romance decorated with Shirley's singing and dancing and with vocal contributions by Mr. Boles thrown in. Can hardly fail.

Dressed to Thrill (Fox)—Sexy piffle about a dressmaker, deserted at the altar, who then blossoms into a siren who torments her former suitor. Clive Brook is miscast. Tutta Rolf, as the supposedly devastating one, is at her best in a Russian song with male chorus.

Every Night at Eight (Paramount)—Musical comedy mildly satirizing radio. Three girls develop a Southern accent and panic the air patrons as the Swanee Sisters. George Raft, Alice Faye, Frances Langford, Patsy Kelly, Walter Catlett.

The Girl Friend (Columbia)—Once more the amateur playwright makes good and wins the girl though he has to kidnap a rival production's cast in order to put on his own show. Some things are too silly even to be sung, Beaumarchais. Jack Haley, Ann Sothern, Roger Pryor.

Hard Rock Harrigan (Fox)—For those who don't mind brutal fist fights or seeing familiar stories warmed over. Fred Kohler and George O'Brien as tunnel-digging friendly enemies. An heroic rescue and a romantic conclusion.

The Irish In Us (First National)—Contains pretty much all the sure-fire stuff in the theater's bag of tricks. Maternal devotion, two-brothers-in-love-with-the-same-girl, Irish humor and sentiment and temper. James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Olivia de Haviland, Frank McHugh, Allen Jenkins.

Jalna (Radio)—Mazo de la Roche's prize-winning novel of a Canadian family brought to the screen. Captures in degree the atmosphere of the place and the flavor of its people. Scenes of heavy drinking by Maurice Vaughan (Nigel Bruce). Jessie Ralph as Gran; Kay Johnson, Ian Hunter, Peggy Wood, Clifford Severn.

The Old Homestead (Liberty)—Don't take grandfather, for it is nothing like the rural comedy that Denman Thompson acted for 20 years. The wayward son is now a radio singer. There are even hillbilly songs. Willard Robertson, Mary Carlisle, Lawrence Gray.

She Gets Her Man (Universal)—Burlesque of gangster films with Zasu Pitts as a waitress who inadvertently captures the crooks, becomes a national heroine, but returns finally to her Elmer, surfeited with acclaim. The good pace somewhat covers the stereotype. Lucien Littlefield, Hugh O'Connell, Helen Twelvetrees, Eddie Brophy.

The Virginian (Paramount)—Reissue of a popular western melodrama. Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen, Mary Brian.

We're in the Money (Warner)—Slapstick breach-of-promise farce, with Hugh Herbert as an absent-minded lawyer in a comic court scene. Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell, Ross Alexander.

Without Children (Liberty)—Trite, unpleasant story about the husband who left his happy home when the vamp promised him success as society's favorite architect. Bruce Cabot, Marguerite Churchill, Evelyn Brent.

Woman in the Dark (Select)—Crooks, weaklings and wastrels in a complicated and incredible murder melodrama that will still have thrills for excitement seekers. Fay Wray, Ralph Bellamy, Melvyn Douglas.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Worth Knowing

BETWEEN 1920 AND 1930, FOUR TOWNS IN THE U.S. INCREASED IN POPULATION MORE THAN 1000%:
BEVERLY HILLS CALIF.-2485%
DEARBORN, MICH. —1938%
SEMINOLE, OKLA. —1241%
SHAKER HEIGHTS, O. —1000.4%

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

65

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it true that Americans spend more than $1,000,000,000 a year at the movies? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Do Canadians consume more butter than Americans? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. If you were looking for the Song of Solomon, and you opened your Bible at Ecclestastes, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Did Babe Ruth ever hit as many as 60 home runs in a single playing season? (*Yes*..... *No*.. ..)

5. Does Brazil at any point touch Argentina? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is the *u* in "blue," and "flute," and "include" sounded as in "illude"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is there a character named Ivanhoe in Scott's "Ivanhoe"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Is the first syllable of "tournament" sounded *turn*? (*Yes*. ... *No*.....)

9. Did the American team win at least one match in the recent Davis Cup tennis series against England? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Does any city in Maine have a population exceeding 100,000? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

Ministers Please Note

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTMAS EVANS, the great Welsh divine, is credited with being one of the very few preachers who ever succeeded in securing 100 per cent collections from a congregation.

He was delivering a sermon in a locality where much sheep-stealing had been going on. Just prior to the collection he referred to the fact, and pointed out that it was sinful to offer ill-gotten gains.

"I am going to ask," he said, "if there are any sheep-stealers present, that they contribute nothing to the collection."

High Aims

RESOLVED, to live with all my might while I do live.

Resolved, never to lose one moment of time, to improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can.

Resolved, never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another.

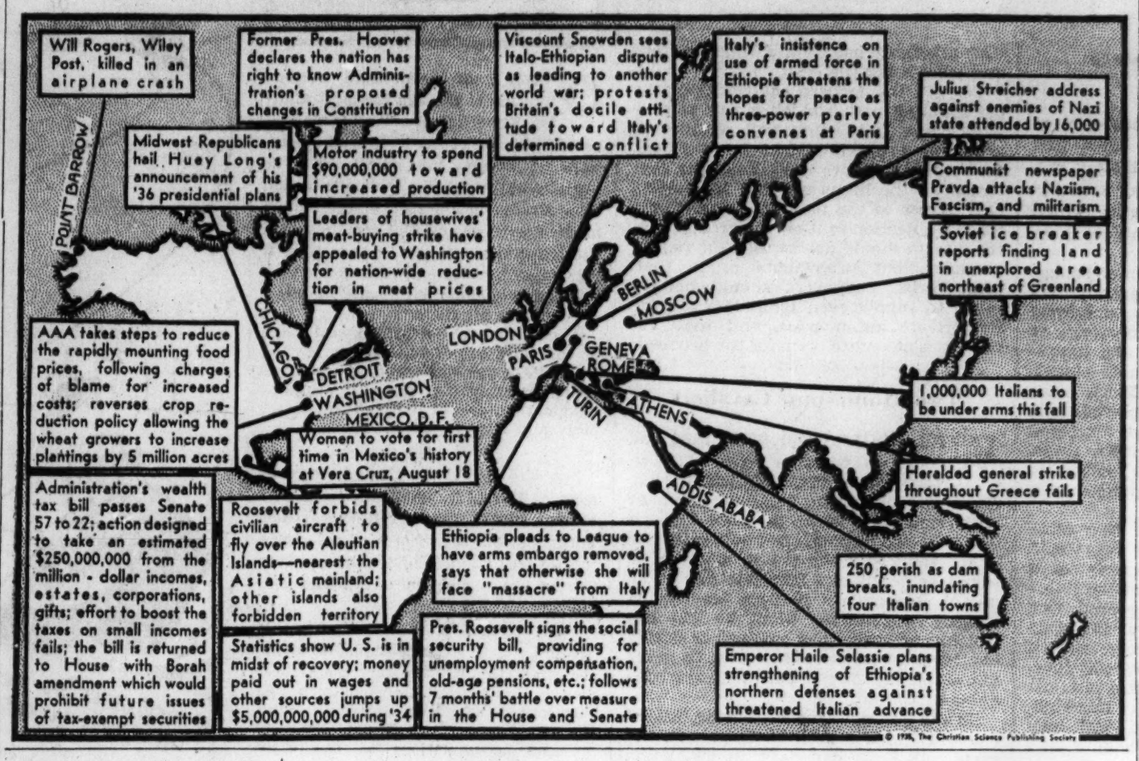
Resolved, never to do anything out of revenge.

Resolved, never to do anything I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life.

—*Jonathan Edwards.*

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Will Rogers, Wiley Post, killed in an airplane crash
Former Pres. Hoover declares the nation has right to know Administration's proposed changes in Constitution
Viscount Snowden sees Italo-Ethiopian dispute as leading to another world war; protests Britain's docile attitude toward Italy's determined conflict
Italy's insistence on use of armed force in Ethiopia threatens the hopes for peace as three-power parley convenes at Paris
Julius Streicher address against enemies of Nazi state attended by 16,000
Midwest Republicans hail Huey Long's announcement of his '36 presidential plans
Motor industry to spend $90,000,000 toward increased production
Communist newspaper Pravda attacks Naziism, Fascism, and militarism
Leaders of housewives' meat-buying strike have appealed to Washington for nation-wide reduction in meat prices
Soviet ice breaker reports finding land in unexplored area northeast of Greenland
POINT BARROW
CHICAGO
DETROIT
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D.F.
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
ROME
BERLIN
MOSCOW
TURIN
ATHENS
ADDIS ABABA
AAA takes steps to reduce the rapidly mounting food prices, following charges of blame for increased costs; reverses crop reduction policy allowing the wheat growers to increase plantings by 5 million acres
Women to vote for first time in Mexico's history at Vera Cruz, August 18
1,000,000 Italians to be under arms this fall
Heralded general strike throughout Greece fails
Administration's wealth tax bill passes Senate 57 to 22; action designed to take an estimated $250,000,000 from the million-dollar incomes, estates, corporations, gifts; effort to boost the taxes on small incomes fails; the bill is returned to House with Borah amendment which would prohibit future issues of tax-exempt securities
Roosevelt forbids civilian aircraft to fly over the Aleutian Islands—nearest the Asiatic mainland; other islands also forbidden territory
Ethiopia pleads to League to have arms embargo removed, says that otherwise she will face "massacre" from Italy
250 perish as dam breaks, inundating four Italian towns
Statistics show U. S. is in midst of recovery; money paid out in wages and other sources jumps up $5,000,000,000 during '34
Pres. Roosevelt signs the social security bill, providing for unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, etc.; follows 7 months' battle over measure in the House and Senate
Emperor Haile Selassie plans strengthening of Ethiopia's northern defenses against threatened Italian advance
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Fate of the "Molten Sea"

WE READ in II Kings 16:17 that King Ahaz took away the twelve "brasen oxen" which in the days of Solomon had been set up as the bases of the great bronze reservoir, variously described in our Common Version as the "molten sea" (II Chron. 4:2) and "the brasen sea" (I Chron. 18:8)—setting the "sea" upon "a pavement of stones" (II Kings 16:17).

At a later date, as we learn from Jeremiah 52:20, the "twelve brasen bulls" (or "oxen") were carried away to Babylon by the Chaldean invaders, after Jerusalem had been laid waste by Nebuzar-adan (verse 12); while "the brasen sea that was in the house of the Lord" was broken up (evidently because it was too large to remove in one piece—cf. I Kings 7:23); and the bronze of which it was composed was removed by the conquering army (II Kings 25:13; cf. Jer. 52:17).

Brevities

Sudbury Star: In an Indian election, it is stated, only 300 voted out of a population of 6000. Gradually, the redskins are learning the white man's ways.

Windsor Daily Star: They do pick the oddest weather in which to start running fur coat ads, don't they?

Punch: "All eggs are laid on our farm," says an advertisement. This is much better than having old shells refilled.

Quotation for Today

TO TREMBLE before anticipated evils, is to bemoan what thou hast never lost.—GOETHE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alienate — Preferably three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate* (each *a* long, *e* clipped-short).

Alleluia — The new Webster's has not raised itself in our estimation by switching from the honest, old-fashioned *oo* sound to the long *u*; and we shall continue to recommend *al-e-loo'-ya* (first *a* short, *e* as in create, *oo* as in food, second *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable). Those who elect to sound the long *u* will please practice with it until it becomes natural, for a painfully pedantic long *u* in the accented syllable would not contribute much to a glad hosanna.

Alterative — Preferably *aul'-ter-ay-tiv* (*au* as in *haul*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable). In England, the third syllable is usually an obscured *a* as in *sofa*.

Balaam — *Bay'-lam* (first *a* long, second short).

Balak — *Bay'-lak* (first *a* long, second short). The Hebrew word suggests "destroyer."

"Blessed" (Num. 22:12) — Construed here as a passive verb and pronounced as one syllable.

"Conformed . . . transformed" (Rom. 12:2)—A canon of rhetoric calls for the stressing of the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words, when the two are closely associated. Here, then, the first syllable of "transformed" would be stressed.

Despotic—*Des-pot'-ik* (all vowels short).

"Edifying" (Eph. 4:12)—The evolution of *"edify"* from the Latin *aedes* is interesting. The Latin word originally designated a fireplace or hearth; and, as that feature has often been called the heart of a household, it must have been so considered then, too; for in later years *aedes* denoted the whole building, and *aedificare* meant "to build." The Old French form, *edifier*, "to build up," was the immediate source of our word. Compare "edifice."

The literal significance of "to construct, set up, or work up materials into a structure" has been out of common use for many years; but the figurative sense of "to establish and organize," as a system, institution, or law, "or to establish or strengthen," as a person or moral quality, is in ordinary use. "To build up, or increase, faith and holiness" is a recognized definition of the verb "edify" today.

Emanation—From a combination of the Latin roots, *e*, "out," and *manere*, "to flow." An "emanation" is an issuing forth, an outflow. Rays of light and heat are emanations from the sun, and fragrance is an emanation from roses. The word suggests a bounteous supply.

Sound it *em-a-nay'-shun* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Ephesians—The first *e* is sounded as in create.

Erring—*Ur'-ing.*

Erudition—This word goes back to the Latin *erudire*, "to free from rudeness or roughness." To acquire erudition, one must, theoretically, go a long way from roughness, for the word is synonymous with "learned," "scholarly."Although it connotes a comprehensive mastery of literature, history, etc., "erudition" lacks warmth. It suggests a store of material knowledge.

Sound the word *er-oo-dish'-un* (*e* short, *oo* as in *foot*, *i* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Evangelist—The first *e* is sounded as in create.

Illustrate — The first syllable has the accent, preferably.

Improvisation — In tracing this word, we go back through the French *improviser*, "to improvise," and the Italian *improvvisare*, "to sing extemporary verses" (*improvviso*, "sudden, unprovided for"), to a combination of the Latin *in*, negative prefix, and *providere*, "to foresee." We employ the verb "improvise" in the sense of "to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously," or "to invent or provide offhand" ("He improvised a hat out of the shell"). The noun "improvisation" is applied to the act or art of improvising. Incidentally, improvisation is aided by putting oneself aside, so to speak, and becoming an obstructionless channel.

The new Webster's prefers *im-pro-vih-zay'-shun* (each *i* short, *o* as in obey, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Mind — Remember the *d* at the end.

Moths—Preferably *mothz* (*o* short-circumflex as in *soft*).

Necessarily — Principal stress on first syllable, secondary on third.

Occultism—*O-kul'-tizm* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* and *i* short).

Organic, functional—These words, as applied in medical science, refer to the structure of organs and to the functions of organs, respectively.

Perfected — The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Pollen—Short *o*.

Regimen—Commonly used in the sense of "any regulation or treatment intended to benefit by gradual operation." Sound it *rej'-ih-men* (vowels short).

Theodicy — Coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the combined form expressing "the rightness or justice of God."

Sound the word *the-od'-ih-sy* (*th* "unvoiced" as in *thin*, *e* as in create, *o* and *i* short).

Waters—*Wau'-terz.*

Zippor—*Zip'-or* (*i* short, *o* as in orb).

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

"Baby Ads"

ONE boy, with journalistic tendencies, went about among the merchants and home owners of his town and solicited what he termed "Baby Ads." Merchants often find that they have some new piece of merchandise they wish their public to know about, and many people in their homes are eager to let a public know of their to-be-paid-for services, and still others have some possessions they wish to rent out. All these small advertisements he collects under the one heading and in one column; and the work brings him in a good income, and gives many people cheap advertising service. M. C. R.

"I Record only the 'Sunny Hours'"

Who Is Thy Brother?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Okmulgee, Okla.

UNEMPLOYMENT and business reverses had come to an oil well driller here; and conditions were such that it seemed he would be compelled to ask for relief. This, of course, he did not want to do; he preferred to work.

Across the street lived an elderly man, who was a former schoolteacher of the driller. This man came to need much care and attention, and since he had no relatives and no income, the driller took him to his home, where he cared for him until he recovered, and where he continues to reside.

Recently the driller said to a friend who inquired about the older man: "Sam's at my house. He's got no folks. No one else seemed to want him, so he's going to live with us. He was a good teacher."

The most interesting part of this story is that it was not necessary for the driller to go on relief rolls. He received a check for work done so long before that he had given up hope of ever being paid. This provided for expenses long past the time when the elderly man needed his care. Since then the driller has had plenty of employment.

In Lighter Vein

Speaking of Rain

During the dry spell a few months ago, a shower having come up, Mr. Blank remarked to his gardener, "This rain will do a lot of good, Patrick."

"Ye may well say that, sor," returned Pat. "Shure an hour of it now will do more good in five minutes than a month of it would do in a week at any other time."

You Take Your Choice

Two lists of phrases, one set suitable for our side in politics, the other for our opponents:

"Your own party makes an appeal for votes; the others make a bid for them.

"Your own party issues a message; the others raise a cry.

"Your own party replies to critics; the others retort.

"Your own party makes a pledge; the others make a claim.

"Your own party maintains its attitude; the others persist in 'heirs.

"Your own party indicts the others; the others threaten yours.

"Your own party's aims are revealed; the others are exposed.

"Your own party riddles the other's plans; but they pick holes in yours."
—*Correspondent in the Manchester Guardian.*

—Humorist

"He's from the British Broadcasting Corporation. Comes here to listen to himself for a change."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Easy Money Makes Jake Uneasy*

By LE PELLEY

HAVING READ THE MAP CORRECTLY AND FOUND THE CROOKED TREE, THE TREASURE HUNTERS ARE ON THE LAST LAP OF THEIR ADVENTURE.
NEW COMPLICATIONS ARISE, HOWEVER, SINCE JAKE WILLIAMS A FISHERMAN, ALSO IS SEEKING THE TREASURE.
HERE IS THE ARROW IN THE ROOT OF THE TREE — NOW LET'S TAKE EXACT BEARINGS AND SEE WHAT IT POINTS TO
WUMF
THE ARROW POINTS DUE WEST! IT IS RIGHT IN LINE WITH A CLEFT IN THE ROCKS
SKIDMORE IS EXCITED ABOUT SOMETHING
WOW WOW WOW AND WOW
I KNOW WHAT HE'S BARKING AT — I SAW A MAN DODGE INTO THAT THICKET!
ZINGO! THEY SAW ME! THIS GETTING EASY MONEY IS THE HARDEST THING I EVER DID!
PUFF
PUFF
PUFF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Alone With Joan, Betty Ann, Sponge and Buzzy*

By CARMACK

Well, it seemed pretty sad to see the Boss and his mother and Dad start off on their vacation trip without me—
But five minutes later Joan had Tiddlewinks and me chasing an ol' rubber ball for all we were worth—
And when we had had our fill of that Betty Ann wanted me to have a frolic with her—
The result was, before I hardly knew it the afternoon was over and it was time for our dinner—
And what a dinner it was—all of which made me think that Joan and Betty Ann were going to make fine substitutes for the Boss!

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Exhibit, No. 8

FOR these two weeks, the Boston Museum special exhibition, of a solitary canvas selected from the permanent collection, has facused attention upon the Netherlands. The latest display is that of a portrait, "Anna Maria de Schodt," by Sir Anthony Van Dyck.

This Flemish master's name has been coupled with that of his fellow countryman and teacher, Rubens. But Van Dyck was content to specialize in portraiture, while his master unleashed his stupendous gift on vast and complex compositions. He was one of the painters who set a fashion which has dominated certain tastes to this very day, in the matter of elegant and enhancing portraiture. Van Dyck himself was capable of transforming his models into exquisite creatures, beautifully mannered, elaborately dressed, of utmost gentility. He set the style for the fashionable, the flattering portrait. To this day, it is the ambition of many a painter to achieve Van Dyck's suave manner, and it has been the ambition of every parvenu to have such a likeness made.

Anthony Van Dyck was born in 1599 in Antwerp. He started his travels early in life, going to England and later to Italy, where he gained a reputation as a portraitist. Upon his return to Antwerp he profited by Rubens's departure on diplomatic missions and received many commissions. In 1632 he went to England where he was knighted and made Court Painter by Charles I. He enjoyed a vogue in England and had access to highest social circles. Like later English painters, who emulated him, his life was bound up with the élite, with wealth and lavish living. What a contrast with his contemporary, Rembrandt, who fell to the depths of poverty.

Anna Maria of Schodt, portrayed by Van Dyck, is not done in the manner by which he is best known. In fact, the portrayal is more like the middle-class, Netherlandish representations so commonly done. The woman stands in a heavy costume, a ruff around her neck, her hands touching. The features are articulated clearly, the hands modeled deftly. The flesh is very ruddy. The characterization is firmer and more earthly than is customary in Van Dyck. Probably this was done in earlier days, ere he had achieved the finesse and gift for flattery which distinguished him. D. A.

'The Girl in the Case'

Showing of the new Jimmy Savo film, "The Girl in the Case," scheduled for next week at the Fine Arts, has been canceled. The management announces that cancellation was necessitated by cuts ordered by the censors. In its place another Hecht-MacArthur film, "Crime Without Passion," will be revived beginning Wednesday.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Men Among Monsters

The World's Week

FROM times when the best-dressed males were tailored in tiger, and women cooked in caves, history is a story of the human search for security. And that object is the magnet which pulled at the tides of big events on three continents this week.

Of earth's inhabitants we human beings, as Hendrik Van Loon's "Geography" reminds us, were among those creatures physically most ill-equipped to survive at all, let alone secure comfort and happiness on this not too hospitable planet. Size favored the dinosaurs. Thick hides insulated the mastodons. The pterodactyls had wings. Most of the animals displayed natural armament—fangs, claws, tusks, strength, speed. But our poor, soft little bodies were not adequately equipped even to run away.

If things were always what they seem the outlook for us folk in those days would have been darker than prospects for a peaceful and just settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute have appeared this week. But the factor that was to decide in favor of man's dominion over earth's inhabitants did not show in our physique. It was mental equipment against physical equipment that won the day for mankind, and more is the wonder that—with millenniums of such experience behind us—we are prone to put our trust in brute force while we still have reason on our side.

For example we have just witnessed further unsatisfactory attempts to make way for the operation of sanity in behalf of European political security. Once more the heads of peacemakers bend in circle of conference as the talks among the three signatories of a 1906 treaty regarding Ethiopia get under way. But once more Mussolini's outspoken eagerness to display force somewhere in this drama thrusts in the tragic touch. If Ethiopia yields up satisfactory concessions on this diplomatic altar to world peace, Il Duce must guarantee them to the Italian people by military occupation.

Thus we see mankind's old enemy still haunting him with the shadow of a neolithic monster—the shadow of our ancient ancestors' fear and worship of brute force. Fortunately we have come through enough victories over physical might, and unfortunately through what should be enough chastisement for sometimes shifting our trust to it, to know security does not lie that way.

In America the search for security has this week been more happily illustrated in the President's signing of the Social Security Bill. More happily, not because this bill, or any legislation alone, can provide complete security, but because it indicates at least a growing recognition that man's security is best based on recognition of some obligation to be his brother's keeper. However inadequately, the fruits of reason are in blossom in such endeavors as this.

In the United States the week's progress toward security has been along economic lines. In Europe and Africa the problem is political. But the difference in location or character of the endeavors is not such as to preclude relationship between them. Indeed, Mussolini's ambitions have a distinct economic impulse as reports from Rome have emphasized in the last few days. Italy, it is explained wants fertile land for its surplus population.

But in a deeper sense the relation between economic and political security is still closer. For either is obtainable only as men keep firmly to that long trail which they have followed safely out of prehistoric jungles—the trail that reason has marked, and to the right and left of which the ugly figures of force still threaten.

This is the enemy: not another nation, not a mere aggregation of people who have all come to a surprising measure of security along the same road, but the recurring possibility that we may forsake reason for that illusion of security in brute force that should have disappeared with the dinosaurs.

The Hitching Post Comes Back

HERE and there, on some tree-tunneled street in some tranquil old American town, one sees an iron pillar surmounted by a small iron head of a horse, a ring in its mouth. Near by is a small stone platform.

Junior points to "that funny statue" and wants to know what "that stone altar" was used for. Such an opportunity for reminiscence is seldom afforded that venerable gentleman called "Dad." He makes full use of it. He expounds on the happy days of horses and buggies, sulkies and gigs, nags and fillies, rigs, teams, and the ancient and honorable institutions called "hitchin' posts" and "steppin' stones." That was a day when there was time to spare and room to park.

Perhaps, the memory of calm, well-ordered streets in the years B. A. (before automobiles) inspired the invention of a device recently installed along the curbs of Oklahoma City; perhaps, on the other hand, the motive was the conviction that something had to be done about parking that would be just to motorist and taxpayer alike. Anyway newly designed parking meters have appeared on that city's streets. In less than two weeks 200 of them, set on iron posts at 20-foot intervals, have taken in $745.09. The parker deposits a nickel; a green flag pops up; an indicator begins to move. When the time allowance has elapsed the flag drops and officers tag the cars.

Yes, it's the modern equivalent of the old hitching post, run on a pay-as-you-park basis. It is being well received as supplying a parking place for shoppers, making traffic more fluid, lessening confusion on the highways, and facilitating easy access to the parking areas. There is some objection to it on the ground that the streets should not be used for raising revenues, but proponents argue that, contrariwise, taxpayers should not be asked to supply even temporary storage for private automobiles, and that five cents is a moderate price for the privilege.

Two Homespun Cavaliers

WILL ROGERS and Wiley Post had more in common than the unfortunate manner of their passing. There is probably no other development of the times with which the globe-trotting humorist and philosopher would rather be linked than with the rise of aviation, to whose achievements Post contributed so much. Rogers was perhaps its leading layman sponsor, for when he was not twitting us out of our troubles or gently satirizing the foibles of the great he never lost an opportunity to commend the conquest of the air.

He and Post must have struck an instant comradeship, for their roots were in the same soil. Each had been an Oklahoma farm boy; each had struggled for a chance; each had risen to fame by grit and good nature. Will took a lariat and a "passel" of cowboy tricks to Broadway as his stock in trade but eventually found that his line of simple, bashfully spoken comment on everyday affairs was a key to the hearts of New Yorkers where tradition was that one must be hard-boiled.

It proved to be the key, moreover, to the hearts of the world and its royalty, for as a traveler Rogers could boast friends in many nations. His wit was always genial enough not to hurt. The secret of his popularity, if it was a secret, was simply that he liked people. He lampooned bankers, yet he said apropos of meeting Morgan, "I never met a man I didn't like." A little-known incident of his life occurred in Tulsa where in the midst of a busy trip after he had become famous he gave a banquet for the numerous Rogers clan of uncles, aunts and cousins, and inquired by name about all their children "even to the third and fourth generation."

When Wiley Post wanted to leave the farm his father induced him instead to take a cotton field to work. It wasn't what he wanted to do, but he did it, and so well that he earned enough to pay for the course in mechanics which set him on his career. It was not without setbacks, but it included two round-the-world flights, the second in less than eight days.

Both men had courage; it takes that either to sail the stratosphere or to poke fun at Presidents in their presence. And both men had such a love for aviation and such a confidence in its future that they would certainly want the public to distinguish between an exploratory, experimental type of flight such as they were making at the very northernmost tip of Alaska and the carefully safeguarded, routine sailings of passenger-carrying commercial aircraft on regular airways.

Rogers wrote after his friend "Jimmy" Wedell had been laid to rest, "He died as a soldier in the discharge of his duty, for he was teaching somebody else how to fly." He and Post would doubtless like no better memory than that they helped teach America to fly. Certainly Wiley had cast that one eagle eye of his through too many storms and over too many a dimly charted course to dread what men call the unknown. And Will's humble humor had laid open too many shams not to see through the imposition that would set itself up against man's immortality. Their works live, and so do they.

Just a Jar of Jam

THERE is one thing quite certain about the American farmer. It is just impossible to keep him out of the news. When he isn't speaking his mind about the tariff or firing shots heard around the world, then is the time to watch him very carefully. Something audacious is in the wind.

These reflections are induced by the report that a farmer has put it all over a hundred women at the Cook County Fair, in Illinois, in a field traditionally their own—jam making. David Hipple's glass jar of blackberry jam won the blue ribbon while a wondering world is asking, "Can 100 women all be wrong?" They not only can, but are, is the unchangeable verdict of the judges of jam.

It is all very well to recall that Horace, a bit of a farmer himself between poems, would have approved the accomplishments of Mr. Hipple. If memory serves rightly, the Latin poet spoke with approbation of "a youth devoted to kitchen studies," but the popularity of the gentleman from Elgin, Ill., with the gentler sex may well be doubted. It is significant that he is a bachelor, due probably to a feminist conspiracy that no masculine jam-maker, be he ever so good, shall have the chance to criticize his wife's jam.

Not for nothing have women battled for equal rights. Shall it be said that some mere man may superciliously remark, "Your jam's not so bad, my dear, but, after supper, I will show you how it could be improved"? *No, sir, indeed!*

Treasure Hunters

Book News of the Day

OF ALL modern adventure, treasure hunting is perhaps the most alluring. The explorer measures his success by the size of the terrestrial desolation he shades into the map. The ethnological expedition that fails to find some strange new branch of the human family doesn't pay off. But demands upon the treasure seeker are less exacting. It seems that he need only come home with a tall story to more than justify the effort expended in his glittering quest.

A serious search for hidden wealth can be concocted out of surprisingly few ingredients. A dubious legend, a mysterious chart, properly blended with a yeasty imagination, are all that it takes to set picks and shovels flying.

* * *

Fascinating evidence glints from every page of Harold T. Wilkins's account of MODERN BURIED TREASURE HUNTERS (New York: Dutton. $3). Scores of delectable recipes are crammed under the creaking lids of this collection of ancient and modern treasure quests.

The facts and fables unearthed in this account convey a fantastic picture of the riches amassed by men since the earliest records of civilization. Mr. Wilkins begins with legends that have sprung up round the buried treasure of Mexico. The conjectured accumulations of the early Jesuits have inspired many famous searches. They evoke tales of endless perils and privations, with precious few discoveries.

Readers' eyes will bulge with stories concerning Spain's early exploitation of the Incas' wealth. Rare jewels as well as gold apparently freighted many a galleon that plied the Spanish Main four centuries ago. The author recalls that so many pearls were sent from Peru to the King of Spain about 1560 that they were heaped on the pavements of Seville and auctioned off like so many bags of peas.

* * *

Mr. Wilkins devotes a chapter to "the truth about Cocos Island," still an alluring hunting ground for men in search of treasure. Virtually every quarter of the globe has been scoured in this quest for buried fortunes. Mr. Wilkins deal with comparatively few deep-sea treasure hunts, although in recent times there have been a number of lucrative salvage expeditions.

His account of the unprofitable Merida expedition emphasizes the part the imagination plays in stimulating the search for sunken wealth. The Cuban Mail Liner Merida, sunk off the Virginia coast, was reported to be carrying the crown jewels of Maximilian and millions of dollars in gold. After years of costly effort, the ship's safe was fished up—empty of all such fabulous wealth.

H. T.

The Cautious Traffic Cop

Progress or Poverty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is generally agreed in spite of so much seemingly to the contrary that progress governs the life of mankind. There are emerging from out the present chaotic world situation certain other aspects which will be recognized as revealing the direction of this progress which is being forced upon the world by the logic of events for its eventual greater good.

1. The present trend of ever-increasing and more destructive armaments is bringing about a position which is a *reductio ad absurdum*, because these armaments could not be used for long without a general destruction for which the whole world would pay as before in the great war, only multiplied out of all comparison therewith.

2. If armaments were allowed to increase continually without the actual destruction caused by their having been used, it would only be a question of time until all the income of the nations would be required (i. e., destroyed) by the expenditure upon armaments. Surely another instance of what is conceivable, and providing another *reductio ad absurdum*. Which is the greater need? To eat or to make war?

3. It is every nation's interest to meet this situation, which should be plainly stated at a world conference and the necessary action worked out. Man is an intelligent being, and will not allow himself to be destroyed by self-made hatred and the destructive machines of his own invention.

4. Unless moral and Christian principles are to be the greatest constructive force in the policies of governments, this world is facing an inevitable worse time. Materialism and nationalism are leading away into what can only prove destructive ways involving the whole world. There will be, however, a return to better ways. Then a safer because more ethical modus will be found and instituted under international law.

5. The old-fashioned Bible of our forefathers is always new because underneath its familiar detail the spiritual law shines forth. The decrees of wisdom contained in it include the following: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares,—nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain." Any honest effort to approach this divine wisdom and act in accordance with its spirit would bring general improvement in conditions quicker than human experiments and planning which have continually failed heretofore.

6. The lead must be given by the more liberal governments and the fears and needs of the other countries, which in many instances have been the cause of aggressive policies, including economic war with destruction of international trade, must be considered and provided for.

7. The League of Nations from being founded on a general fear of future evil must be refounded on justice and truth for all.

E. H.

London, Eng.

Regarding Security

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One happily sees everywhere a great many people going about their business with a real sense of security. Not that they have any more than others have. Materially speaking, they probably have less—very much less. Nevertheless, they just feel secure. Why do not all have the same feeling of security? Isn't it possible that the others have been giving too much thought only to the material side of life, and they have neglected the cultivation of those spiritual values which create all the things that humanity needs in order to live secure?

Not knowing better, all sorts of emergency laws are being enacted with a view to giving security—or the sense of security—to those who do not have it. But, considering human nature with all its defects, will these laws operate as they are planned (when one thinks of the antagonistic atmosphere in which they are made), unless at the same time there is created, or, better, recreated, in the hearts of all that vanishing sense of self-reliance?

Nations more than ever before are living in fear of their security. Is it possible for some to be secure while others are insecure? All the methods used so far have not bettered their position, and by continuing along the same path, they will make it worse. Why don't they try a different method? Of course, they all must agree to follow it. So far they have been arming themselves with all the weapons of destruction, without success; why not try the practical use of those constructive weapons that are more apt to give to all the blessings of security?

All they need is a better and more confident acquaintance with *courage*. And—reduce all the armies, navies and the rest to the proportion of a police force. Cease making any more new appropriation of funds for social rehabilitation. For this purpose they should put the vast funds they already have appropriated for the armies and navies, together with all the men who are employed to man them, into the innumerable and so much needed constructive and progressive social works. Dismantle all strategic barriers. Abolish tariffs. Reduce taxes. Give up the fallacious idea of national self-sufficiency which paralyzes business and commerce. Give a chance to the free exchange of products. Let trade in general follow its natural national and international course. Create confidence. Govern less. Supervise more. Work, wait and see. The whole world will be relieved; prosperity will be universal; and everybody will live secure.

All these suggestions are open to much discussion in their practical application, and to innumerable objections, sincere and insincere. But to those who have eyes to see, it is evident that the signs of the times show that, sooner or later, in this direction lies the true solution of the confusing problems that are driving mankind to self-destruction.

New York City. L. CAMILIERI

North . . South . . East . . West

"And Carried Off Another Grain of Corn"

By Frank L. Perrin

EVERYONE remembers the old story of the army of ants and the granary filled with corn. Theoretically, at least, the store of grain was safe. The structure which held it was built according to well-considered plans. Its doors were solid and always in good repair. Posted about the building were those who had been chosen by the people of the country, each qualified by a binding oath to guard and preserve the treasure committed to their care. But there was, close at hand, an army of insignificant ants, hungry, perhaps avaricious, but unapologetically predatory. The ants knew little and cared less for so-called property rights, or the laws designed to protect such rights.

So the story goes that despite all the care taken in the effort to make the great structure safe against invasion, a little opening in the wall was at last discovered by scouts of the ant army. It was found that a little of that within could, by stealth and perseverance, be taken away. Cautiously, at first, one ant after another went in and came out, each with a grain of corn. Those of the watchers who observed the little fellows busy at their task smiled indulgently. There was so much corn, and the building was so large and strong that there could be no harm in permitting the persistent ants to have a little. And they were so inoffensive and so persuasive. So—o—o, as Mr. Wynn says, the pilfering and purloining went on. And the boys and girls who listened to the story fell asleep while being told that "another little ant went in and carried off another grain of corn," and so on and so on.

Finally, after much of the vast store was taken away and destroyed, it was found that the lawless despoilers, not satisfied to carry on through the little opening they first found, had undermined the foundation of the vast structure that had held what was valuable to the people who had built it and necessary, as well, to the welfare and safety of those who had threatened its sacking and complete destruction.

* * *

I imagine, if the narrator had continued, despite the drowsiness or somnolence of his hearers, he would have reassured us all by saying that before it was too late the people, aroused by threatening disaster, became aware of their plight and dismissed the unfaithful guards who had abetted and smiled at the craftiness of the invaders. He would have told us likewise, that these awakened people set about it to insure the structure against future assault, no matter how insinuating and insignificant the enemy.

Behind any fable there is to be found, if one looks, a basis of factual reality. Behind this I seem to see the emerging shadow of a strong arm clothed in federal uniform and with the service stripes which indicate authority and power. Quite casually it is announced that the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Jesse H. Jones of Texas, exponent and champion of President Roosevelt's New Deal policies, stands ready, in the name of the Government and the people, to advance the major portion of the cost of equipping the railroads of the country with so-called streamlined passenger trains. Already, it is stated, tentative agreements have been reached with a manufacturing company prepared to produce and deliver the equipment.

This plan, which contemplates the appropriation by the Administration of 80 per cent of the cost of such equipment, estimated at $250,000 for each passenger train, is projected under the proviso that the cars are to remain the property of the Government while they are operated under some specified form of lease by the railroads.

* * *

On its face the plan has definitely gratifying promise of improved service to the public. The streamlined train, especially for daylight service and short, fast runs, has caught the popular fancy. But at the moment it seems a hazardous and clearly unsound experiment to invest taxpayers' money in railroad stocks or railroad equipment. Such borrowing by the carriers would add tremendously to their funded debts, now overwhelming when considered in connection with bonds outstanding. The plan might, conceivably, postpone the day of reckoning, which has long seemed inevitable. But it makes more certain the threatened necessity of eventual government ownership.

The trend already is too definitely in the direction of such centralization of power and control. The invading influences, insignificant, at first, seem to multiply and increase in predatory ability as they are fostered or ignored.

The Wide Horizon

The New-Old Traffic Problem

By Peter Lyne

LONDON

BRITAIN'S intensive road safety campaign is bearing encouraging results. The falling line of the graph of casualties would be sufficient reward in itself for regulation-harassed motorists and pedestrians. We have seen the weekly average toll of fatalities drop to 107, compared with 130 for a similar period last year. But simultaneously there are other small crumbs of consolation.

We have been reminded, for instance, of Charles I's difficult traffic problems exactly 300 years ago. Then along came Sir Herbert Austin, one of the biggest motor manufacturers, with statistics designed to reveal the road accident situation in a more hopeful light.

As Belisha beacons—orange glass globes on black and white striped poles indicating safety crossings — spread mushroomlike, and pedestrian lanes pattern the streets, the present generation is sometimes prone to self-pity and doubt regarding its freedom. It has therefore been surprising to many to read of the Stuart monarch's necessity in the early months of 1635 to cope with serious congestion in London's streets.

* * *

Some extremists lately have even talked of such drastic regulations as banning motor traffic from the center of the modern metropolis. A measure of a similar kind, affecting vehicular traffic of the period, was actually attempted by Charles I. He is reported to have reached the conclusion that hackney coaches were the cause of "great disturbance in their passage through the streets and that the streets themselves are pestered and the pavements broken up by them so that common passage is made dangerous." So a proclamation was issued forbidding carriages plying for hire within the city boundaries. This severe step seems to have achieved little success, probably because it was not strictly observed. It is to be hoped that too extreme measures will not have to be resorted to in the present situation.

Sir Herbert Austin not long ago was urging more moderation in discussing and writing on the highway accident question. He also issued a warning against panic legislation. While he deplored the great loss of life in motor accidents and called for renewed efforts in seeking safety measures, he also claimed that considering the startling development of road transport the accident figures have been kept well under control. He stated that while motor vehicles in use had increased by 9.4 per cent in three years, road fatalities had advanced little more than 1 per cent. Taking mileage covered, calculated from gasoline consumption, as a basis for comparison, the road fatalities per million gallons of petrol had fallen from 8.71 to 6.67 during the past ten years. The average automobile, he said, would have to be driven for 3,000,000 miles, representing 430 years of normal use, before it contributed to a fatality.

* * *

Sir Herbert has long advocated a more liberal policy of road development to increase safety. And now this is one of the most important points of Britain's campaign. Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, has launched a "five-year plan" of the National Government for bringing the highways up to date, eliminating weak bridges, dangerous crossings and corners. This should assist appreciably in still further reducing accidents and, at the same time, it marks a government decision to resume its policy of development which was postponed or curtailed in 1931 in the name of national economy.

Mr. Hore-Belisha has called on highway authorities throughout the country to plan ahead. Grants are to be made accordingly. Big projects will be specially provided for. Bridge renewals alone will require an extensive program, for the number scheduled as unsuitable for modern traffic is nearly 2000, of which some 500 are on main roads.

On the other hand, the Minister of Transport has declared that no big scheme of new roads would be undertaken. "It is a common misapprehension," he said when announcing his scheme, "that there is wide scope for new road construction in this country on which vast sums could profitably be spent. That is not the case. This is not an undeveloped country. By far the greater proportion of highway work financed with the assistance of the road funds is in the reconstruction or adaptation of old roads to new traffic conditions."

* * *

Meanwhile, the nationwide campaign for impressing the need of safety-first tactics on all road users has been intensified. One of London's biggest stores was a recruit to the ranks of instructors in highway deportment. On the roof it provided a model of "the ideal" nonskid arterial road, with divisions into separate lanes for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians. In other departments shoppers found safety devices and road signs displayed. Seekers after bargains in the basement could hardly fail to be waylaid by an expert giving driving hints.

Women should be specially catered for, it was felt. They constitute the bulk of shoppers, and the organizers of this safety move contend that once the women are imbued with aims of the crusade, half a battle will be won, for they will persuade those men who still need persuasion, to do everything possible to secure safety.